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TRANSONIC COMPRESSOR: PROGRAM SYSTEM TXCO FOR DATA ACQUISITION --ETC(U)

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N00014-78-C-0204

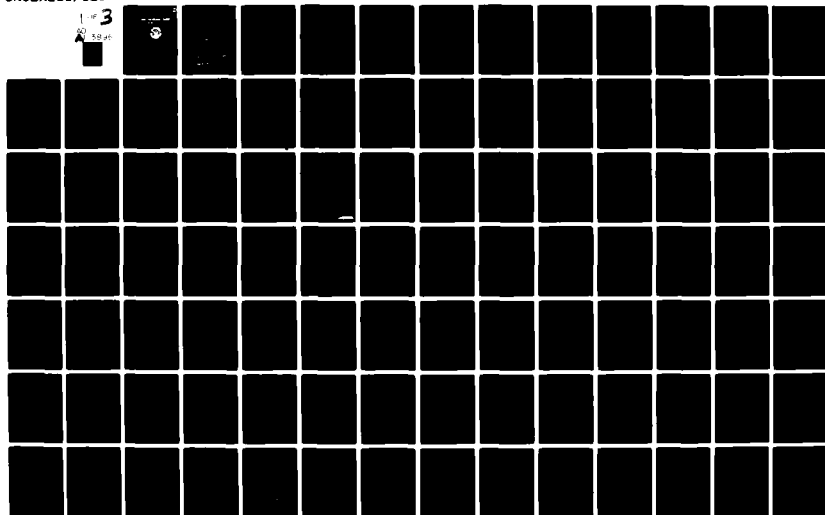
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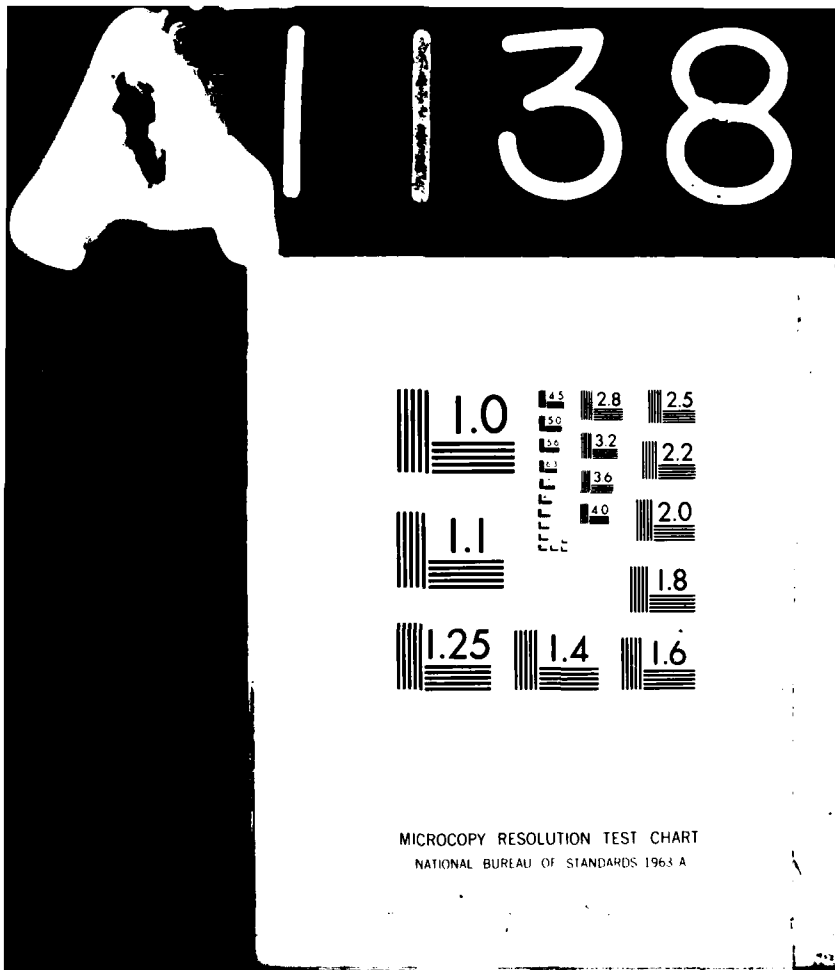
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CONTRACTOR REPORT

TRANSONIC COMPRESSOR: PROGRAM SYSTEM TECO
FOR DATA ACQUISITION AND ON-LINE REDUCTION

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October 1980

Interim Report for Period
October 1979 - September 1980

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

Prepared for:
Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, California 93940

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

Monterey, California

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The work reported herein was carried out for the Naval Postgraduate School by the BDM Corporation under Work Order 426, under Contract Number N00014-78-C-0204. The work contributed to the program entitled Transonic Compressor Investigations funded in part by Work Request N00014-80-WN-01199 and under the cognizance of Dr. H. J. Mueller, and to the program entitled Axial Compressor Flow Fields funded in part by Work Request N00014-79-WN-90048 and under the cognizance of Mr. J. R. Patton, Jr.

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER NPS67-80-02CR	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD A113 895	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) TRANSONIC COMPRESSOR: PROGRAM SYSTEM TXCO FOR DATA ACQUISITION AND ON-LINE REDUCTION		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Contractor Report October 1979 - September 1980
		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER XXXXX
7. AUTHOR(s) H. Zebner		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) N00014-78-C-0204
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS BDM Corporation P.O. Box 2019 Monterey, CA 93940		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS Work Order 426
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, CA 93940		12. REPORT DATE October 1980
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 279
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for Public Release; distribution unlimited		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Interim Report: Principal Investigator, Dr. R. P. Shreeve, Director Turbo- propulsion Laboratory, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California 93940		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Data Acquisition Program Transonic Compressor Compressor Test		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) > A system of data acquisition and reduction programs, TXCO is described. The programs were written for the transonic compressor test facility at the NPS Turbopropulsion Laboratory which is served by an HP1000 series computer operat- ing under RTE-IVB. However, the structure of the program system (strict separation of acquisition and reduction, store raw data as acquired, routines to verify the data system, etc.) is of more general interest, and allows the system to be applied to any test rig. The introduction of a program control		

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20. ^{cont} Array² accelerates execution and provides means for communication between programs, which otherwise execute individually.

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ABSTRACT

A system of data acquisition and reduction programs, TXCO is described. The programs were written for the transonic compressor test facility at the NPS Turbopropulsion Laboratory which is served by an HP1000 series computer operating under RTE-IVB. However, the structure of the program system (strict separation of acquisition and reduction, store raw data as acquired, routines to verify the data system, etc.) is of more general interest, and allows the system to be applied to any test rig. The introduction of a "program control array" accelerates execution and provides means for communication between programs, which otherwise execute individually.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This study was made possible by Professor Ray Shreeve, Director of the Turbopropulsion Laboratory (TPL) of the Department of Aeronautics, and by Professor Dr. Ing Heinz Gallus, Institute for Aero Engines and Turbomachines of the Technical University Aachen, West Germany; to both I express my thanks. Jim Hammer, the TPL Laboratory Manager, contributed to this program system by letting me share his brilliant knowledge and vast experience in the areas of instrumentation and turbomachines.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes a system of data acquisition and reduction programs, designed to acquire data from the Turbo-propulsion Laboratory's transonic compressor test facility. The computer hardware consists of an HP21MX mini computer with various peripheral devices. Both steady-state and high speed data are required to be taken as scheduled during a compressor test. The entire hardware configuration is shown in Fig. 1.

At the outset, the system of computer programs was required to do the following:

- (i) Control via the "Interface Bus", measurement devices such as Scanivalves (S/V's), Scanivalve controllers, scanners, digital voltmeters (DVM), digital counters, analog to digital converters, and the acquisition timing device called PACER.
- (ii) Perform data acquisition as efficiently as possible, store data in disc files, and document the test conditions.
- (iii) Provide a means to check the data system (e.g., SUBROUTINE CHECK, Section 6.2).
- (iv) Provide a means to verify the raw data (e.g., SUBROUTINE PICTR, called from SUBROUTINE PACER, Section 4.5. PICTR uses the auxiliary terminal to display the acquired wave form).

- (v) Provide a means for the operator to communicate interactively. Since the operator at the system console is usually the investigator or research engineer and not a computer specialist, the program flow and the programmed interactive messages were required to be clear, logical and easy to understand.

The demand to speed up the data acquisition conflicted with the requirement of keeping the dialogue between program and operator clear. Interactive programs necessarily have extensive input-output operations which slow down the execution of the program. A reasonable compromise between these two choices was the introduction of a "program control array", CNTRL, whose elements - once pre-assigned - relieved the operator from entering routine decisions (e.g., telling the subroutines FREER and PACER how many Kulite signals are to be recorded and where to locate them; see Appendix A3: CNTRL(238) through CNTRL(246)). Additionally the control array provides accounting data (e.g., the sequential number for raw data files).

In the present report complete documentation is given of the program system "TXCO". The system consists of a "father" program, TXCO8, which, in operation, calls on a series of "son" programs TXCO1, TXCO2 or TXCO3.

The father program, TXCO8, offers the investigator a menu of program branches to be scheduled according to a single digital entry as follows:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Survey using the type 'A' and the type 'B' Kulite semiconductor pressure probes (Ref 1 and 2). | ABSRV |
| 2. On-line calibration type 'A' and type 'B' probe. | CALIB |
| 3. Acquisition of high speed data through the fast A/D converter, which is operated in free run mode. | FREER |
| 4. Acquisition of high speed data through the fast A/D converter, which now is controlled by a timing device, the <u>PACER</u> (Ref 3). | PACER |
| 5. Radial flow survey using a temperature-pneumatic four hole <u>COMBINATION PROBE</u> . | COMB |
| 6. Acquisition of all steady state data. | STDY |
| 7. Check the instrumentation. | CHECK |
| 8. Change the program control array. | CHNGE |
| 9. Reduce high speed data from the 'A' - 'B' probe system. REDAB uses the data gathered by ABSRV. | REDAB |
| 10. Reduce flow data from the combination probe. REDCO uses the data gathered by COMB. | REDCO |
| 11. Reduce steady state data and add this operating point to the compressor performance map. REDST uses the data gathered by STDY. | REDST |

The investigator selects the desired program module by entering the appropriate number between 1 and 11. Entering 12 halts the program. Subroutines ABSRV, CALIB, FREER and PACER - they handle the high speed data - are contained in PROGRAM TXCO1 (Section 4). Subroutines COMB and STDY - they handle the steady state data - are contained in PROGRAM TXCO2 (Section 5). Subroutines CHECK and CHNGE - they are used by the operator to control the program flow and verify the data system - are contained in PROGRAM TXCO3 (Section 6). After the select code is entered, and verified either by entering an additional parameter or tapping the RETURN key, the "father" program suspends its operation while the desired "son" program (TXCO1, TXCO2 or TXCO3) executes. The entire TXCO-system works interactively with the operator and displays as many informative messages as possible.

The program descriptions in the following sections explain, in user-manual form, how to handle each subroutine. The descriptions often resemble each other, which in the interests of utility was deliberately not avoided. A compressor failure prevented the author from using the programs for compressor test runs. The report is therefore presented with only a very short section of conclusions and recommendations. The program system is not considered to have been perfected, since little experience has been gained with its operation other than in "dry" runs.

2. GUIDE TO THE PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Detailed descriptions of the programs are given in the following sections. First, in Section 3, a flow chart and listing are given for the father program TXCOØ. Then, the descriptions given in Sections 4 through 6 (of TXCO1 through TXCO3) are structured as follows:

PROGRAM XXXX (or SUBROUTINE XXXX): PURPOSE:

A brief description of the purpose of this particular program module is given, and its capabilities and restrictions are noted.

ARGUMENTS: If the program module is a subroutine, which is called with parameters, the parameter list is explained.

EXTERNALS: The externals of each program module are listed. This information is necessary when loading the relocatable binary version (indicated by the % sign as first character of the disc file name under the RTE-IV operating system).

COMMON BLOCKS: The members of the COMMON blocks and their length in 32-bit words are listed and explained.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS: The mnemonic acronyms which each program module uses are listed and explained.

ERROR MESSAGES: If a salvageable error occurs during the execution of a program module, an error message with suggestions for how to resolve the problem are described.

PROCEDURE: This subsection, which should always be used together with the flow chart, describes how to go through the program module. Hints for how to utilize all program features are given.

DATA FILE: The data file name is explained for all program modules, which save data. The first two characters are typical for the type of data which the file contains; for example,

<u>Data File Name</u>	<u>Type of Data</u>	<u>Created By</u>
T1rrss	'A'-'B' probe survey	ABSRV
T2rrss	free run sample	FREER
T3rrss	paced run sample	PACER
T4rrss	all raw steady state data	STDY
T5rrss	combination probe survey	COMB

rr — # of test run
ss — sequential # of data file type

The following modules are synchronized through the data file:

<u>Data Reduction Program</u>		<u>File Name</u>		<u>Data Acquisition Program</u>
REDAB	↔	T1rrss	↔	ABSRV
REDST	↔	T4rrss	↔	STDY
REDCO	↔	T5rrss	↔	COMB

VARIABLES: All variables, their type (REAL or INTEGER) and length (only if the variable is used as an array), together with a brief description, are listed.

The flow chart and a FORTRAN-IV compiler listing of the program module complete each description.

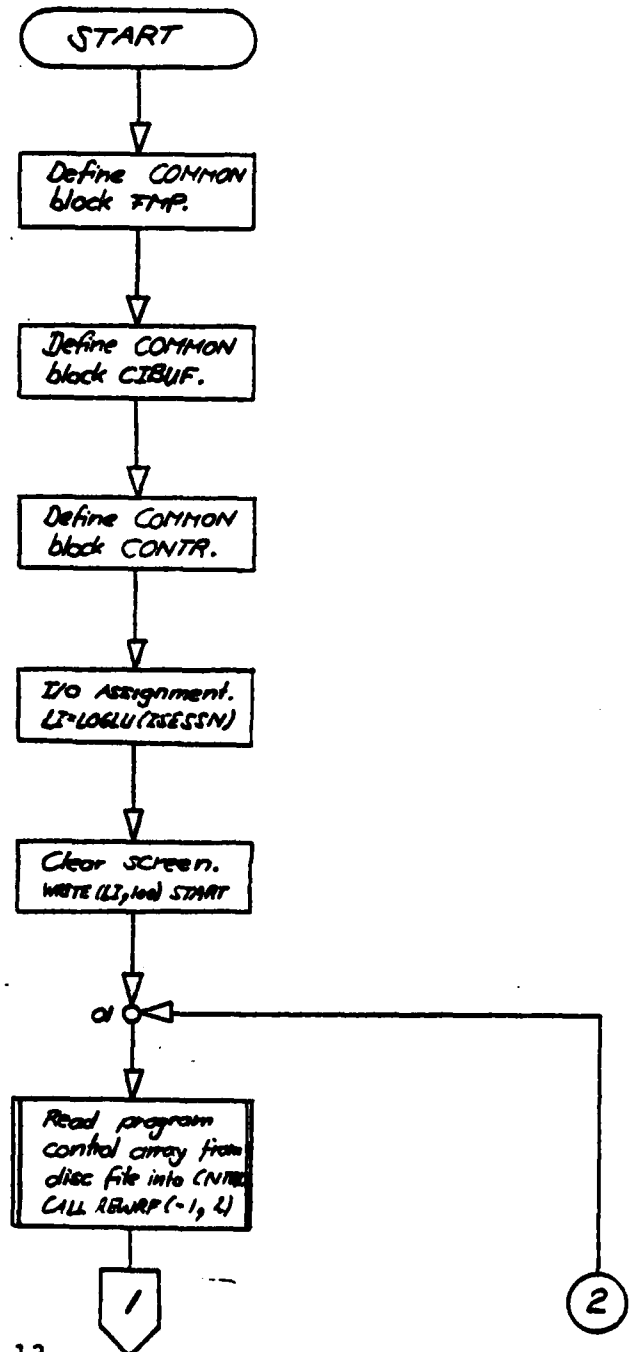
The source codes of programs TXCOØ, TXCO1, TXCO2 and TXCO3 are available in the disc files &TXCOØ, &TXCO1, &TXCO2 and &TXCO3. Since TXCO1, TXCO2 and TXCO3 use common sub-routines and functions, the latter are grouped together in file &TXCOU, where the "U" indicates the following "utility" program modules:

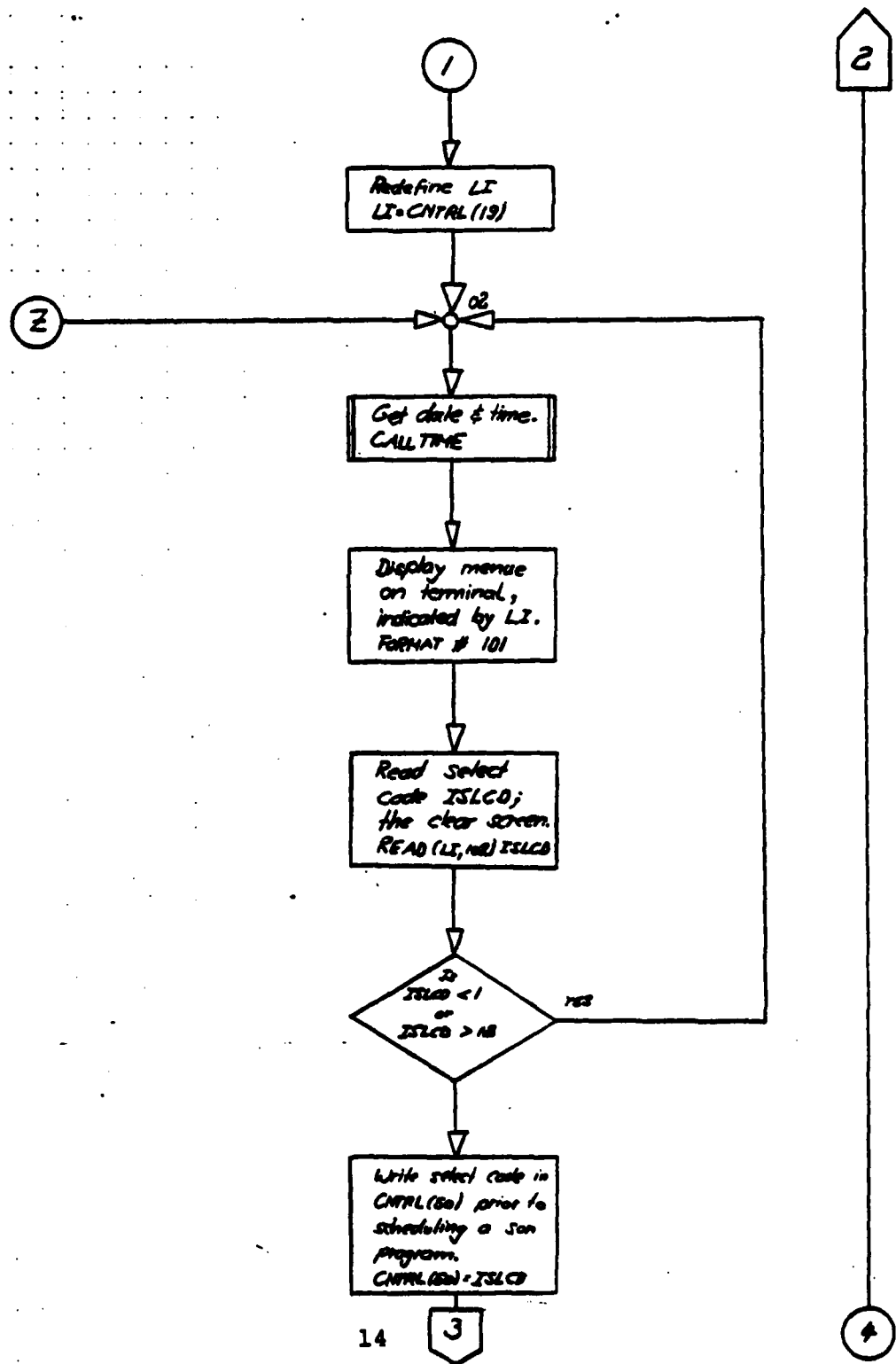
ACQN	Positions S/V and reads DVM.
CNTL	Closes scanner channel.
CURVE	Compute linear curve fit.
ICON	Converts two-digit INTEGER to ASCII-string.
IPOPT	Interrogates S/V.
PICTR	Use CRT to display the acquired data.
REWRF	Data transfer disc ↔ array.
RSPACE	Triggers A/D through PACER.
SCANR	Closes scanner channel and reads SVM, counter.
TIME	Gets date and time → ASCII-string.
WAIT	Causes a defined time delay.

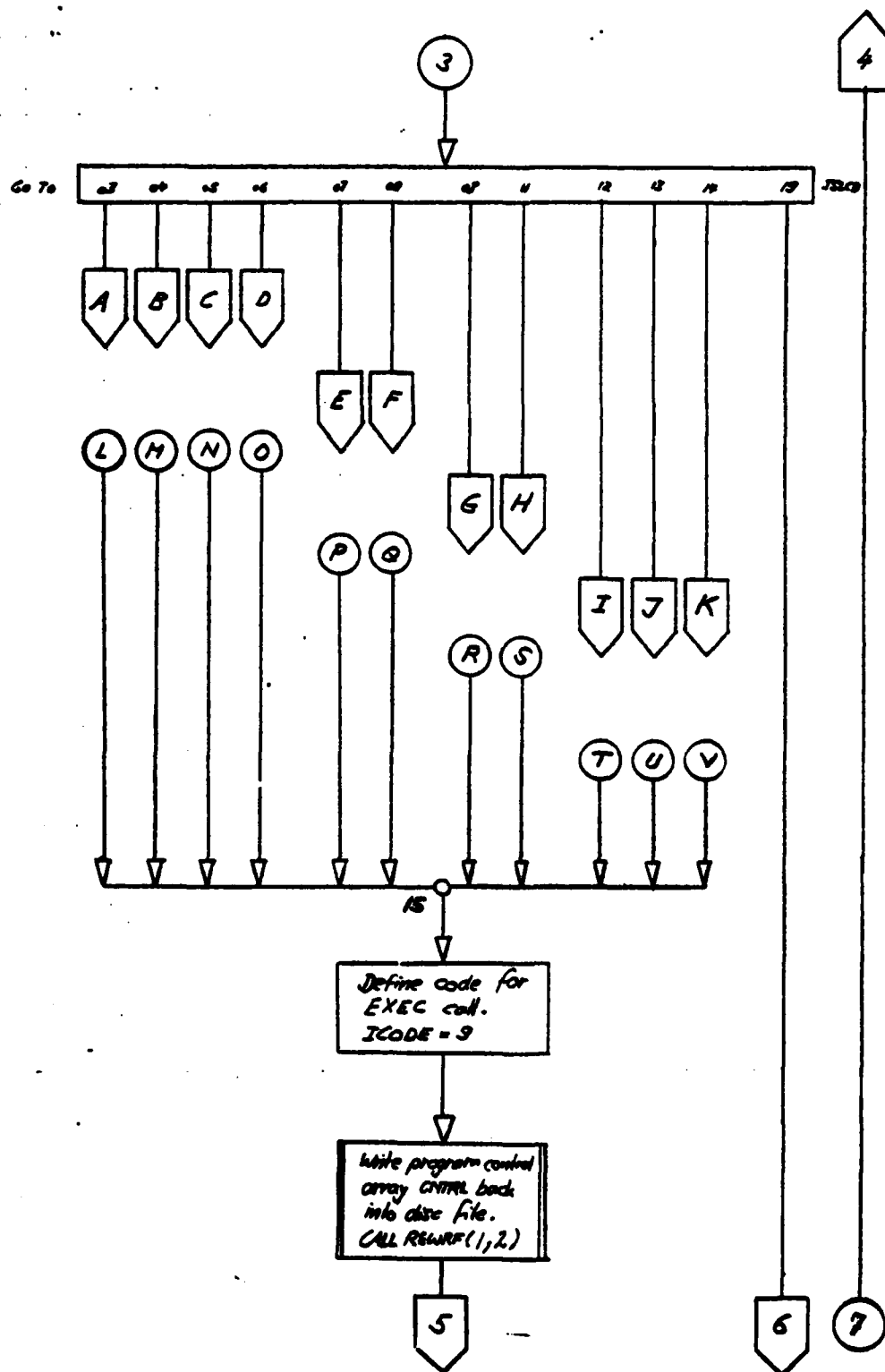
When loading &TXCO1, &TXCO2 or &TXCO3, the relocatable binary utility file &TXCOU must also be loaded in order to satisfy the externals. The modules of TXCOU are described in Section 7, but in less detail than the programs in Sections 4 through 6.

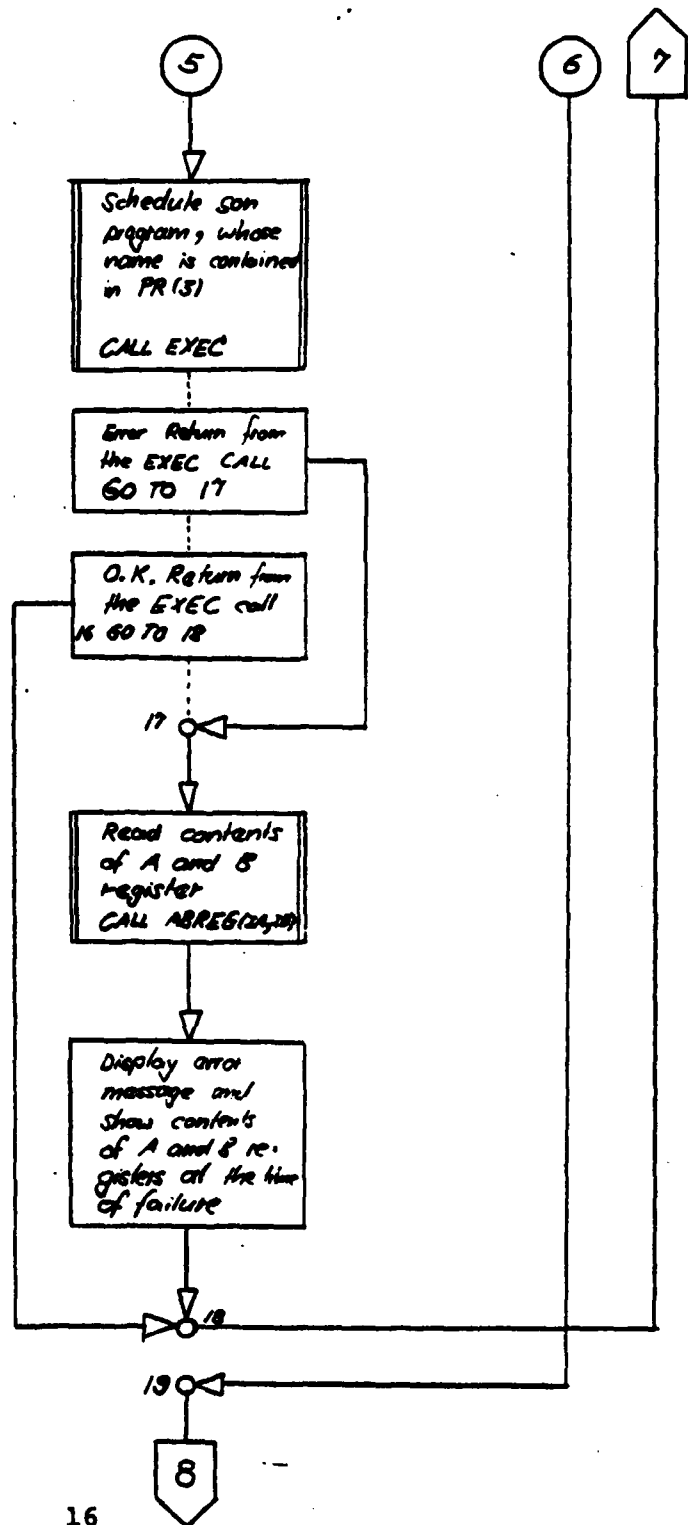
3. PROGRAM TXCOB

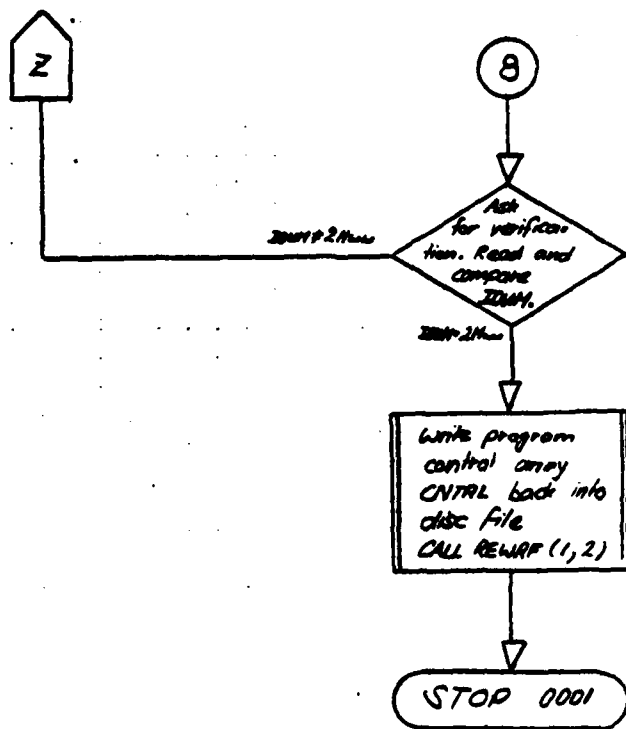
3.1. FLOW CHART PROGRAM TXCOB:

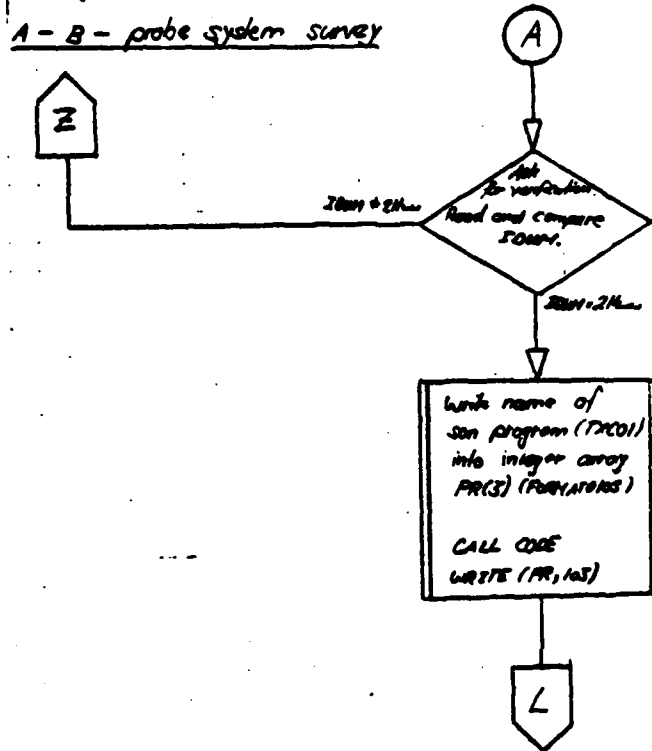


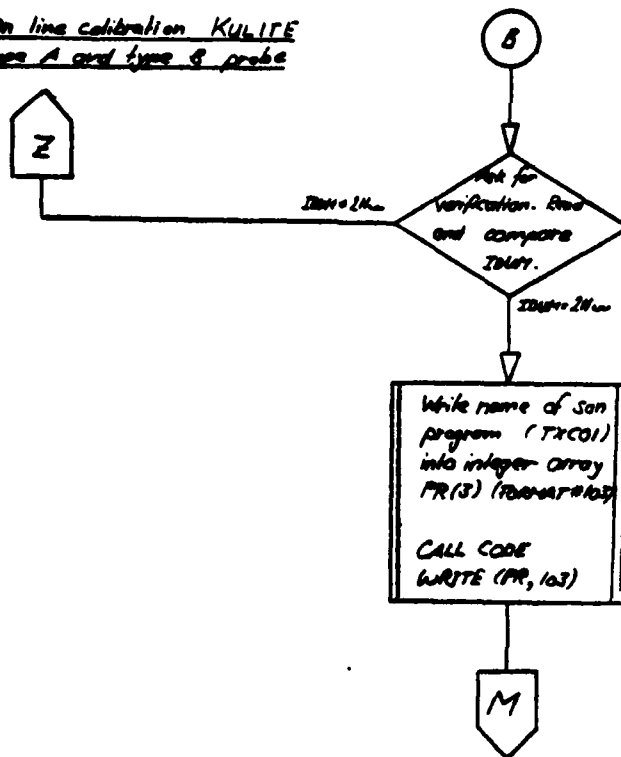




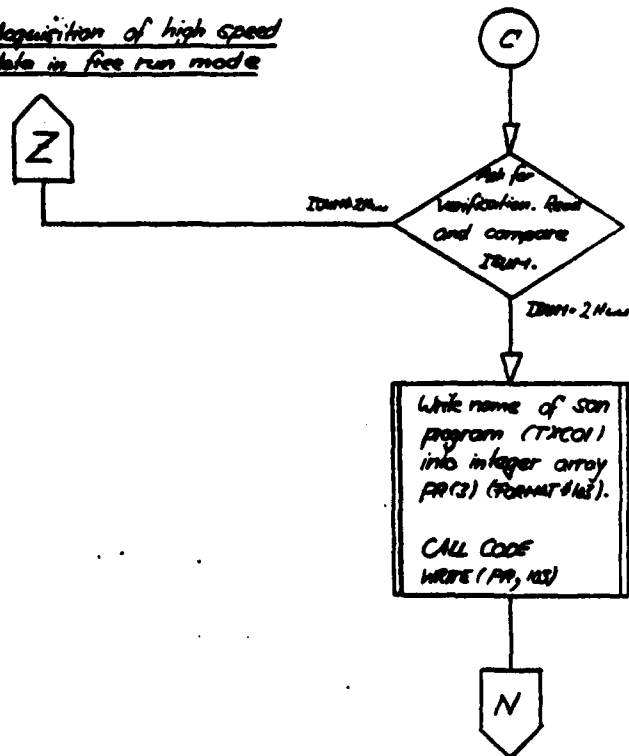




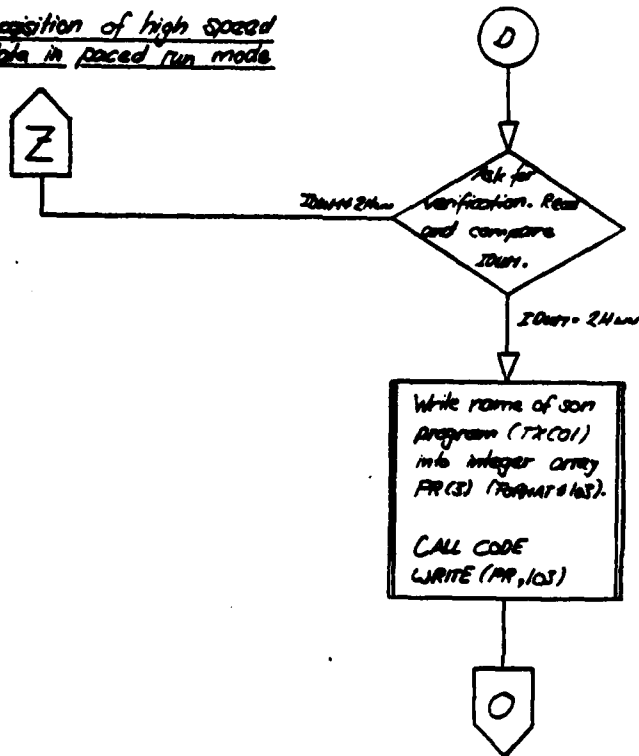




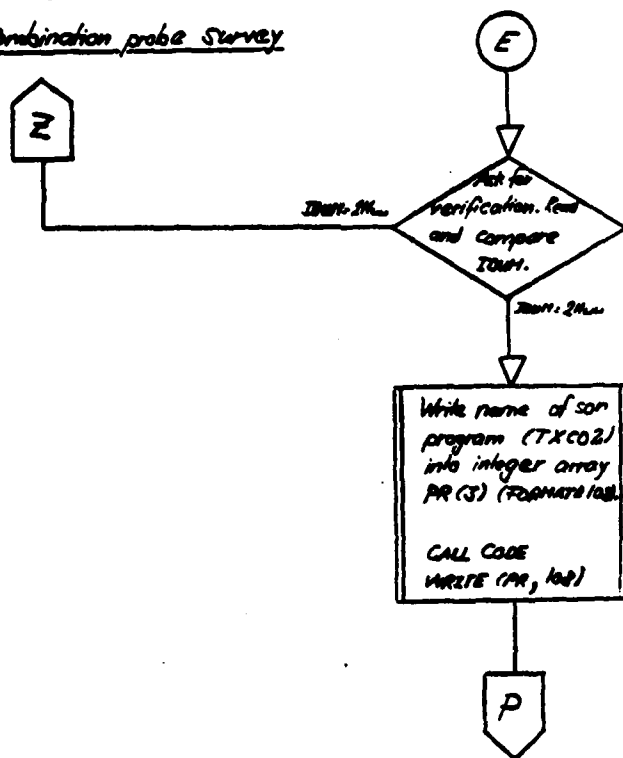
Acquisition of high speed
data in free run mode



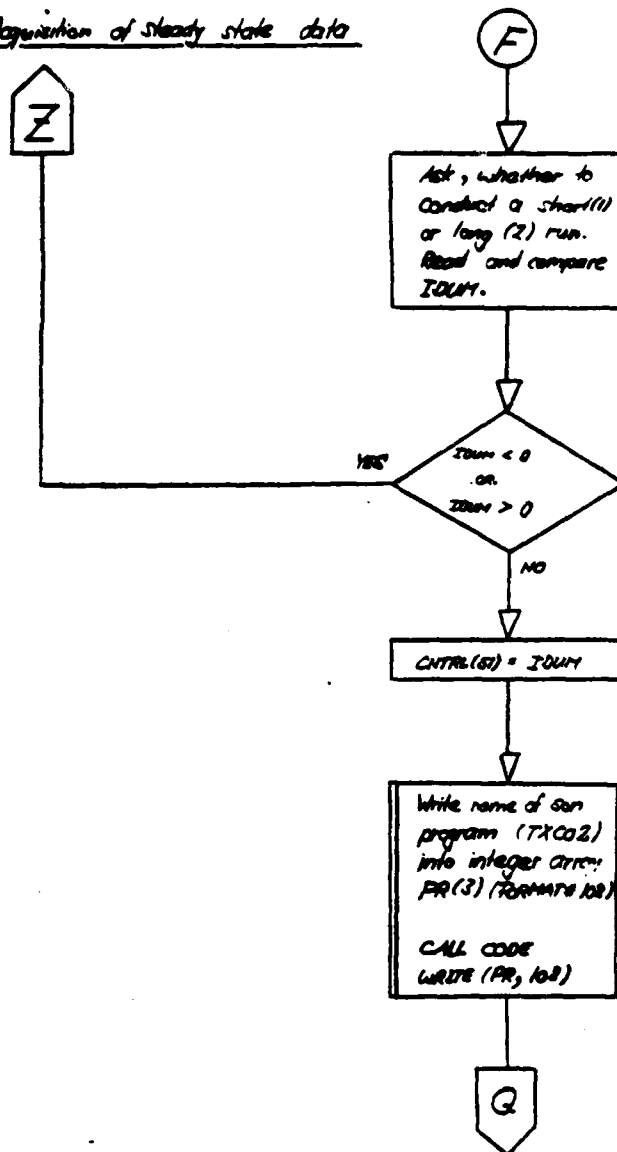
Acquisition of high speed
data in paced run mode



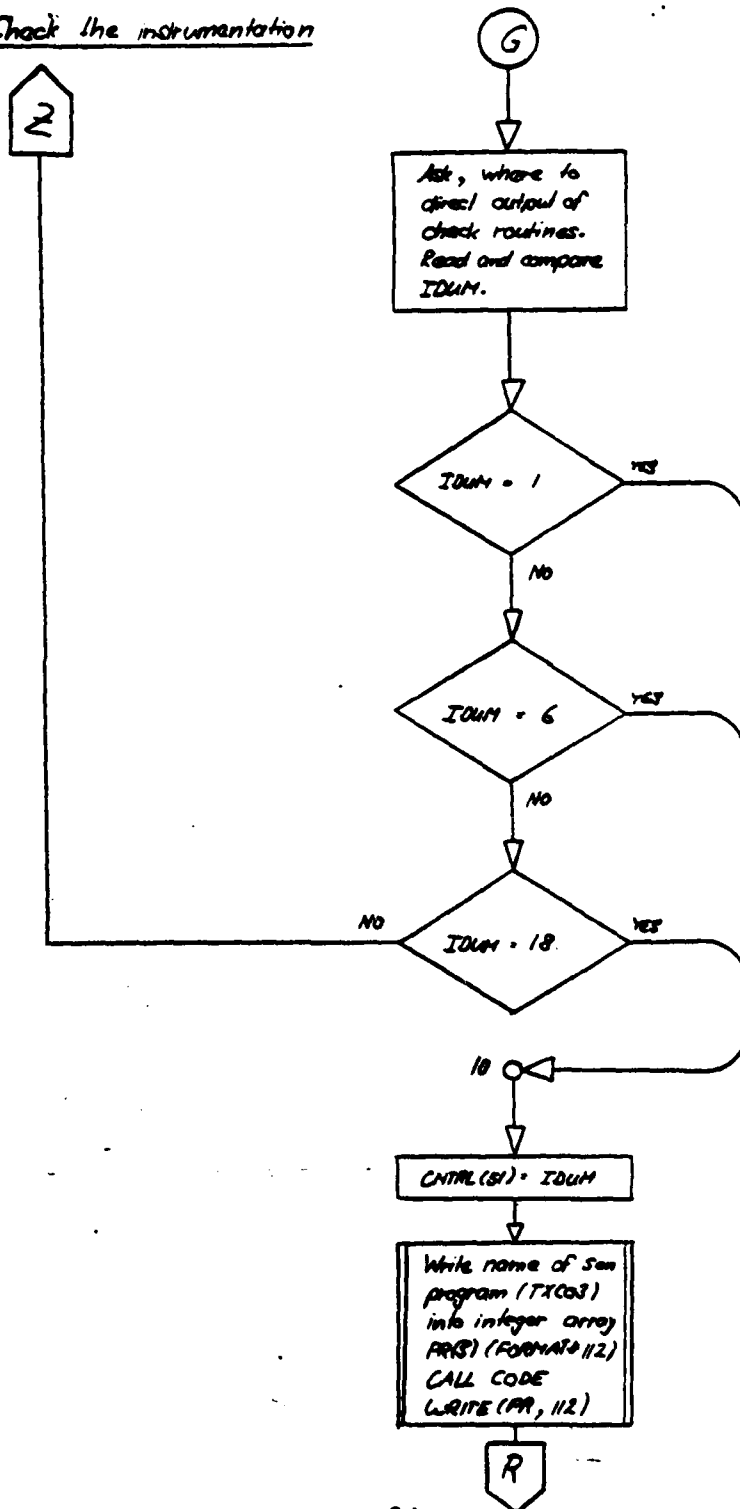
Combination probe survey



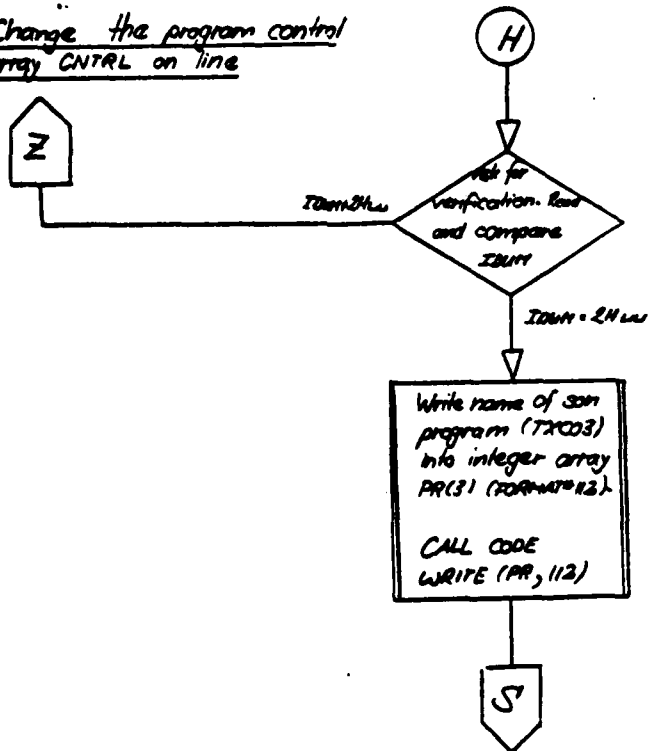
Acquisition of steady state data



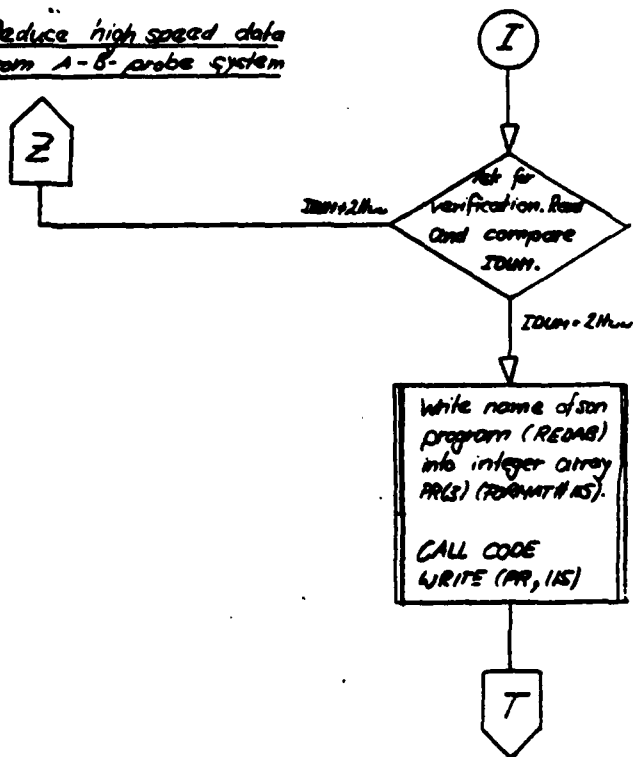
Check the instrumentation



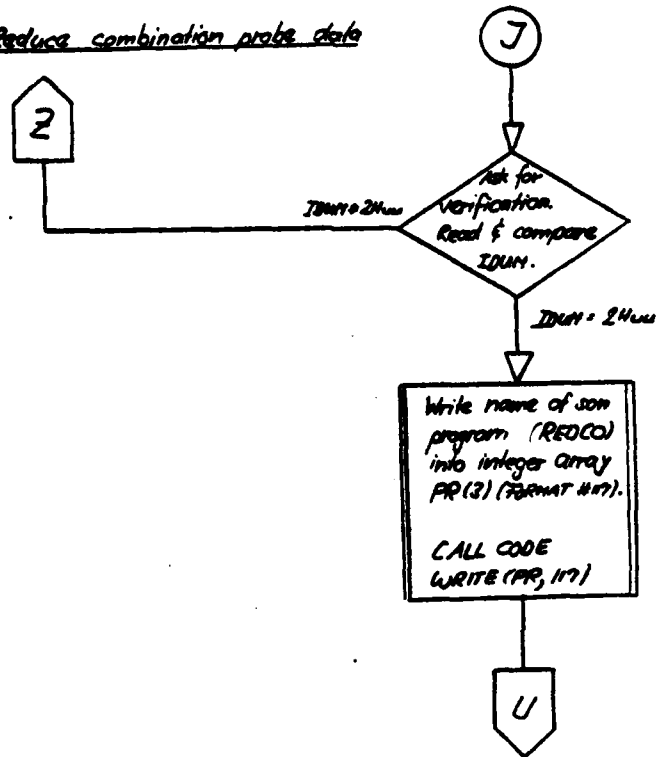
Change the program control
array CTRL on line



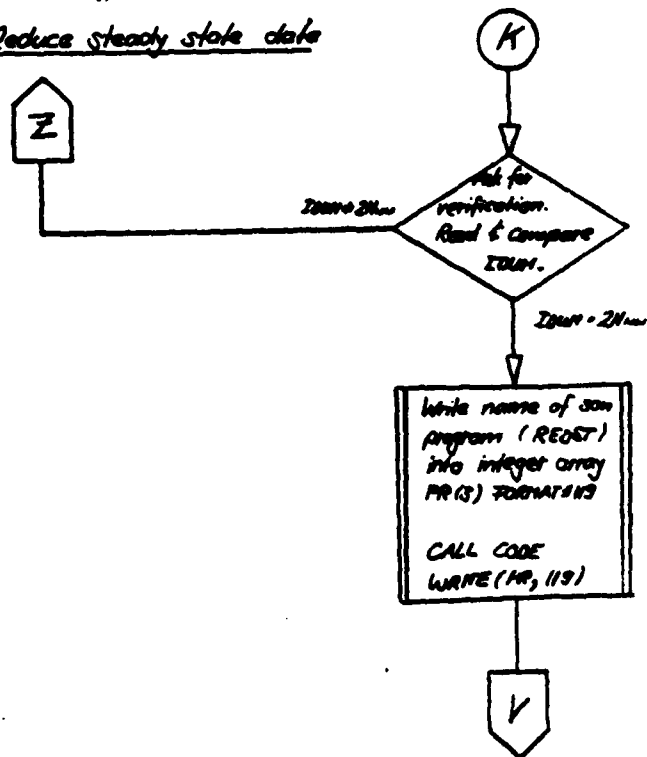
Reduce high speed data
from A-B probe system



Reduce combination probe data



Reduce steady state data



3.2. PROGRAM LISTING, TXCO (updated version, 20 September 1982)

PAGE 0001 FTN. 9:32 AM MON., 20 SEP., 1982

```
0001 FTN4,L
0002      BLOCK DATA
0003      * / FMP / IDCB(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2),ISECU,ICR
0004      COMMON / FMP / IDCB,IFILE,ISIZE,ISECU,ICR
0005      INTEGER IDCB(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)
0006      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS **

BLOCK COMMON FMP SIZE = 00151

PAGE 0002 FTN. 9:32 AM MON., 20 SEP., 1982

```
0007      BLOCK DATA
0008      * / CIBUF / IFUF(1664)
0009      COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
0010      INTEGER IBUF(1664)
0011      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS **

BLOCK COMMON CIBUF SIZE = 01664

PAGE 0003 FTN. 9:32 AM MON., 20 SEP., 1982

```
0012      BLOCK DATA
0013      *, / CONTR / CNTRL(256)
0014      COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0015      INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0016      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS **

BLOCK COMMON CONTR SIZE = 00256

PAGE 0004 FTN. 9:32 AM MON., 20 SEP., 1982

```

0017 PROGRAM TXC00 (3,99)
0018 .....
0019 C .....
0020 : Data acquisition transsonic compressor.
0021 : .....
0022 C .....
0023 *, Data acquisition transsonic compressor.

0024 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0025 INTEGER CNTRL(256),IDCB(144),PR(3)
0026 INTEGER NOLF,NOCR(2),ICLR(3),START(3)
0027
0028 DATA NOLF /006537B/
0029 DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
0030 DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
0031 DATA START /015510B,015512B,015501B/
0032
0033
0034 C FORMATS TXC00 START .
0035 100 FORMAT (3A2," TXC00 : START")
0036 101 FORMAT (/," Transsonic Compressor Investigation: Test run #
0037 * "I3"; Test # "I2"; Point # "I2"; "/3BX" Date "A2"/"A2"/"A2"; "1X" Tim
0038 *e "A2","A2"; "/ Select next step, please ..."/
0039 * " 1 ____ A - B - probe system survey "32X" ABRV"
0040 */
0041 * " 2 ____ On line calibration KULITE type A and type B pro
0042 *be "9X" CALIB"/
0043 * " 3 ____ Acquisition of high speed data in free run mode
0044 * "12X" FREER"/
0045 * " 4 ____ Acquisition of high speed data in paced run mode
0046 * "11X" PACER"/
0047 * " 5 ____ Combination probe survey "35X" COMB"/
0048 * " 6 ____ Acquisition of steady state data "27X" S
0049 *TDY"/
0050 * " 7 ____ Check the instrumentation "34X" CHECK"/
0051 * " 8 ____ Change the program control array CNTRL on line
0052 * "11X" CHNGE"/
0053 * " 9 ____ Reduce high speed data from A - B - probe system
0054 * "11X" REDAB"/
0055 * "10 ____ Reduce data from the combination probe "21X"
0056 * REDCO"/
0057 * "11 ____ Reduce steady state data "35X" REDST"/
0058 * "12 ____ "61X" STOP 0001"/
0059 * Select desired program module! Enter select code
0060 * "2A2)
0061 102 FORMAT (I2)
0062
0063 103 FORMAT ("TXC01 ")
0064 104 FORMAT (" A - B - probe system survey? Verify!"2A2)
0065 105 FORMAT (" On line calibration KULITE type A and type B probe? Ve
0066 *rify!"2A2)
0067 106 FORMAT (" Acquisition of high speed data in free run mode. PACER
0068 * all right?"2A2)
0069 107 FORMAT (" Acquisition of high speed data in paced run mode. PACE
0070 *R all right?"2A2)
0071
0072 108 FORMAT ("TXC02 ")
0073 109 FORMAT (" Combination probe survey? Verify!"2A2)
0074 110 FORMAT (" Acquisition of steady state data. Long (1) or short (0
0075 *) run? "2A2)
0076 111 FORMAT (I1)
0077
0078 112 FORMAT ("TXC03 ")
0079 113 FORMAT (" Check the instrumentation. Output to LU
0080 * "2A2)
0081 114 FORMAT (" Change control array CNTRL on line? Verify!"2A2)
0082
0083 115 FORMAT ("REDAB ")
0084 116 FORMAT (" Reduce high speed data from A - B - probe system. Veri
0085 *fy!"2A2)

```


PAGE 0005 TXC00 9:32 AM MON., 20 SEP., 1982

```

0086
0087
0088 117 FORMAT ("REDCO ")
0089 118 FORMAT (" Reduce data from the combination probe? Verify!"2A2)
0090
0091 119 FORMAT ("REDST ")
0092 120 FORMAT (" Reduce steady state data? Verify!"2A2)
0093
0094 121 FORMAT (" TXC00 : SCHEDULE "2A2,A1" CNTRL(50) ="I2)
0095 122 FORMAT (" TXC00 : FAILED TO SCHEDULE "2A2,A1". A REGISTER IS"07"
0096 * H REGISTER IS"07,A2/10X"LOAD PROGRAM "2A2,A1"!")
0097 123 FORMAT (" STOP 0001 ? Verify!"2A2)
0098 124 FORMAT (9X"20X"A2)
0099 149 FORMAT ((3A2))
0100 C FORMATS TXC00 STOP
0101
0102 LI = LOGLU(ISESSN)
0103 CNTRL(19) = LI
0104 WRITE (LI,100) START
0105 01 CALL REWRF (-1,2)
0106 LI = CNTRL(19)
0107 02 CALL TIME (IMON,IDAY,IYEAR,IHOUR,IMIN)
0108 IF ( CNTRL(4) .GE. 100) IRUN = CNTRL(4) - 100
0109 WRITE (LI, 101) IRUN,CNTRL(5),CNTRL(6),IMON,IDAY,IYEAR,IHOUR,I
0110 *MIN,NOCR
0111 READ (LI, 102) ISLCD
0112 WRITE (LI,149) (ICLR,I=1,24)
0113 IF ( ISLCD .LT. 1 .OR. ISLCD .GT. 12 ) GO TO 02
0114 CNTRL(50) = ISLCD
0115 GO TO (03,04,05,06,07,08,09,11,12,13,14,19) ISLCD
0116
0117 C .....
0118 C A - B - probe system survey.
0119 C .....
0120 C
0121 C
0122 03 WRITE (LI, 104) NOCR
0123 READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0124 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0125 IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
0126 CALL CODE
0127 WRITE (PR, 103)
0128 GO TO 15
0129
0130 C .....
0131 C On line calibration KULITE type A and type B probe.
0132 C .....
0133 C
0134 C
0135 04 WRITE (LI, 105) NOCR
0136 READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0137 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0138 IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
0139 CALL CODE
0140 WRITE (PR, 103)
0141 GO TO 15
0142
0143 C .....
0144 C Acquisition of high speed data in free run mode.
0145 C .....
0146 C
0147 C
0148 05 WRITE (LI, 106) NOCR
0149 READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0150 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0151 IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
0152 CALL CODE
0153 WRITE (PR, 103)
0154 GO TO 15

```

```

0155
0156 C .....
0157 C .....
0158 C .....
0159 C .....
0160 C .....
0161 C .....
0162 06 WRITE (LI, 107) NOCR .....
0163 READ (LI, 149) IDUM .....
0164 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR .....
0165 IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02 .....
0166 CALL CODE .....
0167 WRITE (PR, 103) .....
0168 GO TO 15 .....
0169 C .....
0170 C .....
0171 C .....
0172 C .....
0173 C .....
0174 C .....
0175 07 WRITE (LI, 109) NOCR .....
0176 READ (LI, 149) IDUM .....
0177 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR .....
0178 IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02 .....
0179 CALL CODE .....
0180 WRITE (PR, 108) .....
0181 GO TO 15 .....
0182 C .....
0183 C .....
0184 C .....
0185 C .....
0186 C .....
0187 08 WRITE (LI, 110) NOCR .....
0188 READ (LI, 111) IDUM .....
0189 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR .....
0190 IF ( IDUM .LT. 0 .OR. IDUM .GT. 1 ) GO TO 02 .....
0191 CNTRL(51) = IDUM .....
0192 CALL CODE .....
0193 WRITE (PR, 108) .....
0194 GO TO 15 .....
0195 C .....
0196 C .....
0197 C .....
0198 C .....
0199 C .....
0200 C .....
0201 09 WRITE (LI, 113) NOCR .....
0202 READ (LI, 102) IDUM .....
0203 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR .....
0204 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 10 .....
0205 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 6 ) GO TO 10 .....
0206 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 18 ) GO TO 10 .....
0207 GO TO 02 .....
0208 10 CNTRL(51) = IDUM .....
0209 CALL CODE .....
0210 WRITE (PR, 112) .....
0211 GO TO 15 .....
0212 C .....
0213 C .....
0214 C .....
0215 C .....
0216 C .....
0217 C .....
0218 11 WRITE (LI, 114) NOCR .....
0219 READ (LI, 149) IDUM .....
0220 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR .....
0221 IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02 .....
0222 CALL CODE .....
0223 WRITE (PR, 112) .....

```

```

0224      GO TO 15
0225
0226      C .....
0227      C .....
0228      C      Reduce high speed data from A - B - probe system.
0229      C .....
0230      C .....
0231      12 WRITE (LI, 116) NOCR
0232      READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0233      WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0234      IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
0235      CALL CODE
0236      WRITE (PR, 115)
0237      GO TO 15
0238      C .....
0239      C .....
0240      C      Reduce combination probe data.
0241      C .....
0242      C .....
0243      13 WRITE (LI, 118) NOCR
0244      READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0245      WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0246      IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
0247      CALL CODE
0248      WRITE (PR, 117)
0249      GO TO 15
0250      C .....
0251      C .....
0252      C      Reduce steady state data.
0253      C .....
0254      C .....
0255      C .....
0256      14 WRITE (LI, 120) NOCR
0257      READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0258      WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0259      IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
0260      CALL CODE
0261      WRITE (PR, 119)
0262      GO TO 15
0263      C .....
0264      C .....
0265      C      Schedule desired son program.
0266      C .....
0267      C .....
0268      C .....
0269      15 WRITE (LI, 121) PR,CNTRL(50)
0270      ICODE = 9
0271      CALL REWRF (1,2)
0272      CALL EXEC (ICODE+100000B,PR,IDCB,IDCBS)
0273      GO TO 17
0274      16 GO TO 18
0275      17 CALL ABREG (IA,IB)
0276      WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,2)
0277      WRITE (LI, 122) PR,IA,IB,NOLF,PR
0278      18 GO TO 01
0279      C .....
0280      C .....
0281      C      STOP 0001.
0282      C .....
0283      C .....
0284      C .....
0285      19 WRITE (LI, 123) NOCR
0286      READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0287      WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0288      IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
0289      CALL REWRF (1,2)
0290      WRITE (1, 124) NOLF
0291      STOP 0001
0292      END

```

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FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 02005

COMMON = 00000

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```

0293      INTEGER FUNCTION ICON (I,N)
0294      C .....
0295      C
0296      C      Converts integer numbers into ASCII string.
0297      C      Author:      Robert N. Geopfarth
0298      C      Date:      January 31, 1979
0299      C      Because of the simplicity of the program the program
0300      C      description is included in this box.
0301      C      I, N      ... integer numbers to be added.
0302      C      IC      ... integer number to be converted into ASCII.
0303      C      ICON      ... 2 - character ASCII string to be returned
0304      C .....
0305      C
0306      C      * Converts integer to ASCII-string.
0307      100 FORMAT (I2)
0308
0309      IC = I+N
0310      IF ( IC .LT. 10 ) GO TO 01
0311
0312      CALL CODE
0313      WRITE (ICON,100) IC
0314      RETURN
0315
0316      01 ICON = IC+30060B
0317      RETURN
0318      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 00036

COMMON = 00000

```

0319 SUBROUTINE REWRF (IREWR,IWHATA)
0320 .....
0321 C
0322 C This subroutine reads (IREWR = +1) or writes (IREWR = -1) of
0323 C of a array specified by IWHATA.
0324 C Author: Hans M. Zebner
0325 C Date: February 08, 1980
0326 C Detailed program description is available in TXCO log; The
0327 C Comment statements match to the flow chart explanations.
0328 C
0329 C .....
0330 * Data transfer disc array.
0331 COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
0332 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0333 C COMMON / CA / A
0334 COMMON / FMP / IDCB,IFILE,ISIZE,ISECU,ICR
0335 C REAL A(256)
0336 INTEGER IBUF(1664)
0337 INTEGER IDCB(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)
0338 INTEGER NOLC,NOCR(2),ICLR(3)
0339 DATA NOLC /006537B/
0340 DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
0341 DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
0342 C
0343 101 FORMAT (" REWRF : ARRAY IBUF(1664) DISC FILE IBUFF
0344 * :00:26")
0345 102 FORMAT (" REWRF : DISC FILE IBUFF:00:26 ARRAY IBUF(1664)")
0346 103 FORMAT (" REWRF : ARRAY CNTRL(256) DISC FILE CNTRLF:00:26"
0347 *)
0348 104 FORMAT (" REWRF : DISC FILE CNTRLF:00:26 ARRAY CNTRL(256)"
0349 *)
0350 105 FORMAT (" REWRF : ARRAY A(256) DISC FILE AF:00:26")
0351 106 FORMAT (" REWRF : DISC FILE AF:00:26 ARRAY A(256)")
0352 107 FORMAT (" REWRF : ERROR RETURN (IWHATA ="13")")
0353 108 FORMAT ("IBUFF ")
0354 109 FORMAT ("CNTRLF")
0355 110 FORMAT ("AF ")
0356 121 FORMAT (" CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,"3A2","12","12","12","14"
0357 *) failed; STOP"21X")
0358 122 FORMAT (" CALL LOCFL (IDCB,IERR,IDUM,IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(1),I
0359 *DUM,IDUM,ISIZE(2)) failed; STOP")
0360 123 FORMAT (" CALL RWNDF (IDCB,IERR) failed; STOP"42X")
0361 124 FORMAT (" CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,IBUF,"13","12","12") fai
0362 *led; STOP"27X")
0363 125 FORMAT (" CALL WRITEF (IDCB,IERR,IBUF,"13","12","12") fai
0364 *led; STOP"26X")
0365 126 FORMAT (" CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,CNTRL,"13","12","12") fa
0366 *iled; STOP"27X")
0367 127 FORMAT (" CALL WRITEF (IDCB,IERR,CNTRL,"13","12","12") fc
0368 *iled; STOP"26X")
0369 128 FORMAT (" CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,A,"13","12","12") failed
0370 *) STOP"27X")
0371 129 FORMAT (" CALL WRITEF (IDCB,IERR,A,"13","12","12") failed
0372 *) STOP"26X")
0373 130 FORMAT (" CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0) failed; STOP"40X")
0374 *)
0375 LI = LOGLU(ISESSN)
0376 ISECU = 0
0377 ICR = 26
0378 IF ( IWHATA .LT. 1 .OR. IWHATA .GT. 2 ) GO-TO 40
0379 GO TO (10,20) IWHATA
0380
0381 C
0382 C .....
0383 C Integer array IBUF being written back and forth.
0384 C
0385 C
0386 C
0387 C

```

CCCCC

```

0457      26 CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0)
0458      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 27
0459      WRITE (LI, 130)
0460      STOP 16
0461      27 RETURN
0462
0463
0464
0465      C .....
0466      C : Real array A being written back and forth.
0467      C .....
0468
0469      C .....
0470      30 CALL CODE
0471      WRITE (IFILE,110)
0472      CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,IOPIN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
0473      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 31
0474      WRITE (LI, 121) IFILE,IOPIN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS
0475      STOP 21
0476      31 CALL LOCF (IDCB,IERR,IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(1),IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(2))
0477      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 32
0478      WRITE (LI, 122)
0479      STOP 22
0480      32 CALL RWNDF (IDCB,IERR)
0481      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 33
0482      WRITE (LI, 123)
0483      STOP 23
0484      33 ISIZE(1) = ISIZE(1)/2
0485      IL = ISIZE(1)*ISIZE(2)
0486      IF ( IREWR .EQ. -1 ) GO TO 34
0487      IF ( IREWR .EQ. +1 ) GO TO 35
0488      34 CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,A,IL)
0489      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 106)
0490      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 36
0491      WRITE (LI, 128) IL,LEN,NUM
0492      STOP 24
0493      35 CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,A,IL)
0494      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 105)
0495      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 36
0496      WRITE (LI, 129) IL,LEN,NUM
0497      STOP 25
0498      36 CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0)
0499      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 37
0500      WRITE (LI, 130)
0501      STOP 26
0502      37 RETURN
0503
0504
0505      C .....
0506      C : Error; IWHATA is not defined.
0507      C .....
0508
0509      C .....
0510      40 WRITE (LI,107) IWHATA
0511      IWHATA = -IWHATA
0512      RETURN
0513      END
0514

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 01146

COMMON = 00000

PAGE 0013 FTM. 9:32 AM MON., 20 SEP., 1982

```

0515 SUBROUTINE TIME (IMON,IDAY,IYEAR,IHOUR,IMIN,ISEC)
0516 .....
0517 .....
0518 : Get date and time and convert the variables to ASCII :
0519 : .....
0520 C
0521 * Gets date and time ASCII string.
0522 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0523 INTEGER ITIME(5)
0524 INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0525 901 FORMAT (" ERROR DETECTED IN PROGRAM TIME"/
0526 * " CALL EXEC (11,ITIME)"/)
0527
0528 IMON = 2H##
0529 IDAY = 2H##
0530 IYEAR = 2H##
0531 IHOUR = 2H##
0532 IMIN = 2H##
0533 ISEC = 2H##
0534 CALL EXEC (11+100000B,ITIME)
0535 GO TO 02
0536 01 GO TO 03
0537 02 CALL ABREG (IA,IB)
0538 GO TO 04
0539 03 IMON = ICON(CNTRL(1),0)
0540 IDAY = ICON(CNTRL(2),0)
0541 IYEAR = ICON(CNTRL(3),0)
0542 IHOUR = ICON(ITIME(4),0)
0543 IMIN = ICON(ITIME(3),0)
0544 ISEC = ICON(ITIME(2),0)
0545 RETURN
0546 04 WRITE ( 6, 901) IA,IB
0547 RETURN
0548 END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 00146

COMMON = 00000

FMP 26042 26270 / FMP / IDC8(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2),ISECU,ICR
 CIBUF 26271 31470 / CIBUF / IFUF(1664)
 CONTR 31471 32070 / CONTR / CNTRL(256)

TXCOO 32071 36015 Data acquisition transsonic compressor.

ICON 36016 36061 Convertes integer to ASCII-string.
 REWRF 36062 40253 Data transfer disc array.
 TIME 40254 40475 Gets date and time ASCII string.

LOGLU	40476	40553	92067-1X297	REV.2013	790228
READF	40554	41544	92067-16125	REV.2001	791015
OPEN	41545	42107	92067-16125	REV.2001	791018
CLOSE	42110	42323	92067-16125	REV.2001	791019
OVWD	42324	42324	92067-16125	REV.1903	780526
\$SMVE	42325	42417	92067-1X483	REV.2013	800129
LOC	42420	42720	92067-16125	REV.1903	781110
ABREG	42721	42742	92068-1X013	REV.2013	750701
RWDF	42743	43027	92067-16125	REV.1903	780724
LURD	43030	43442	92067-1X270	REV.2013	791024
CLRIO	43443	43451	24998-1X248	REV.2001	750701
FMTIO	43452	44750	24998-1X230	REV.2001	790417
IFTY	44751	45036	92067-1X295	REV.2013	790118
.DADS	45037	45146	24998-1X036	REV.2001	780818
.DMP	45147	45314	24998-1X045	REV.2001	780818
.DDI	45315	45615	24998-1X040	REV.2001	781021
SESSN	45616	45633	92067-16125	REV.1903	780413
R/W\$	45634	45772	92067-16125	REV.1903	781214
P.PAS	45773	46021	92067-16125	REV.1903	740801
.DNG	46022	46031	24998-1X046	REV.2001	780818
PAUSE	46032	46132	24998-1X253	REV.2001	771122
\$ALKN	46133	46250	92067-1X271	REV.2013	770715
.SBT	46251	46311	92068-1X011	REV.2013	770518
\$OPEN	46312	46466	92067-16125	REV.1903	790103
RW\$UB	46467	47034	92067-16125	REV.1903	781003
RW\$ND\$	47035	47157	92067-16125	REV.1903	780801
.DIN	47160	47165	24998-1X042	REV.2001	780818
.DDE	47166	47177	24998-1X039	REV.2001	780818
FRMTR	47200	52635	24998-1X231	REV.2001	790503
FMT.E	52636	52636	24998-1X232	REV.2001	781107
PAU.E	52637	52637	24998-1X254	REV.2001	750701
.CFER	52640	52701	24998-1X196	REV.2001	790523
\$SETP	52702	52726	24998-1X013	REV.2001	781106
REIO	52727	53053	92067-1X275	REV.2013	790316
RMPAR	53054	53116	92068-1X025	REV.2013	781106
LUTRU	53117	53225	92067-1X308	REV.2013	790223
PNAME	53226	53273	92068-1X035	REV.2013	771121
.LBT	53274	53324	92068-1X008	REV.2013	770518

12 PAGES RELOCATED 12 PAGES REQ'D NO PAGES EMA
 LINKS:BP PROGRAM:RG LOAD:TE COMMON:NC
 /LOADR:TXCOO READY AT 9:55 AM MON., 20 SEPT, 1982

NO PAGES MSEC

/LOADR:\$END

4. PROGRAM TXCOL

4.1. DESCRIPTION

TXCOL is a son program of the father program TXCOØ, by which it is scheduled, if one of the following operations is desired:

- 1 - A - B - probe system survey
- 2 - On line calibration, KULITE type 'A' and 'B' probes
- 3 - Acquisition of high speed data in free run mode
- 4 - Acquisition of high speed data in paced run mode.

When scheduled by TXCOØ, which suspends operation while the son program TXCOL executes, the program TXCOL, reads the program control array from the disc, sets the HP interface bus and the measurement and control devices to remote control and programs the Digital Voltmeter (DVM), the scanners and the counter. CNTRL (50) is the actual decision variable to select and call the subroutine, which performs the desired operation. When this subroutine has terminated, the interface bus and the devices are released from remote control and the control array is written into a disc file, so that the next TXCO module can read it. The correct termination of each subroutine can be verified by checking the stop codes. Note, that each stop coding ending on 77 indicates correct execution of a subroutine.

<u>CNTRL (50)</u>	<u>Subroutine</u>	<u>STOP Code</u>
1	ABSRV	TXCOL : STOP 0177
2	CALIB	TXCOL : STOP 0277
3	FREER	TXCOL : STOP 0377
4	PACER	TXCOL : STOP 0477

Any other STOP code indicates an error and utilizing a program list the operator can trace the problem. The first two digits of the STOP code are typical for the subroutines. An example: the program stops at STOP code 0304; the first two digits read 3 and this tells the operator that it was subroutine FREER which ran into trouble, because the ending two digits read 04, which is different from 77; a program list uncovers that the failure occurred while writing into a disc file using FMP (File Management Package) subroutine WRITF near line 1005. STOP codes are crucial for a complex program system in order to rapidly detect and salvage problems, even during a test run.

EXTERNALS: REWRF, ABRT, RMOTE, ABSRV, CALIB, FREER, PACER, CLEAR, LOCL

COMMON BLOCKS: CONTR, CIBUF, FMP

FORTTRAN conventions for the HP21MX computer request COMMON blocks to be predefined in a BLOCK DATA subroutine prior to using a COMMON block in a program, subroutine or function.

<u>BLOCK DATA subroutine</u>	<u>arrays & variables</u>	<u>length in words</u>
CONTR	CNTRL	400B = 256
CIBUF	IBUF	3200B = 1664
FMP	IDCB,IFILE,ISIZE,ISECU,ICR	227B = 151

The COMMON block CONTR allocates the space for the control array CNTRL. A key to decode the individual elements of CNTRL can be found in the Appendix. COMMON block CNTRL is designed to take the largest raw data array - IBUF (1664) in subroutine

FREER - even if other subroutines only partially use the space, allocated by the block CIBUF. The arrays and variables allocated by the COMMON block FMP are frequently used for the data transfer from and to the disc. Since each individual subroutine saves the data prior to terminating, more than one subroutine or function may use the same buffer area.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS: None

ERROR MESSAGES: If CNTRL (50) is less than 1 or greater than 4, no subroutine can be selected and the program terminates, outputting an error message (FORMAT 102) to the terminal.

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information study the flow chart and the information given in the section PURPOSE.

DATA FILE: None

VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA CONTR:

CNTRL (256)	integer	program control array.
-------------	---------	------------------------

VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA CIBUF:

IBUF (1664)	integer	buffer array for the raw data.
-------------	---------	--------------------------------

VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA FMP:

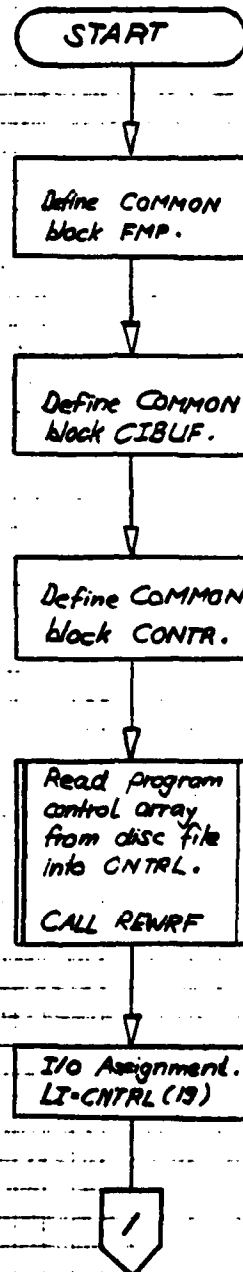
IDCB (144)	integer	data control block.
IFILE (3)	integer	array to contain file name.
ISIZE (2)	integer	array to contain # of records in the first and record length in 16-bit-words in the second word.

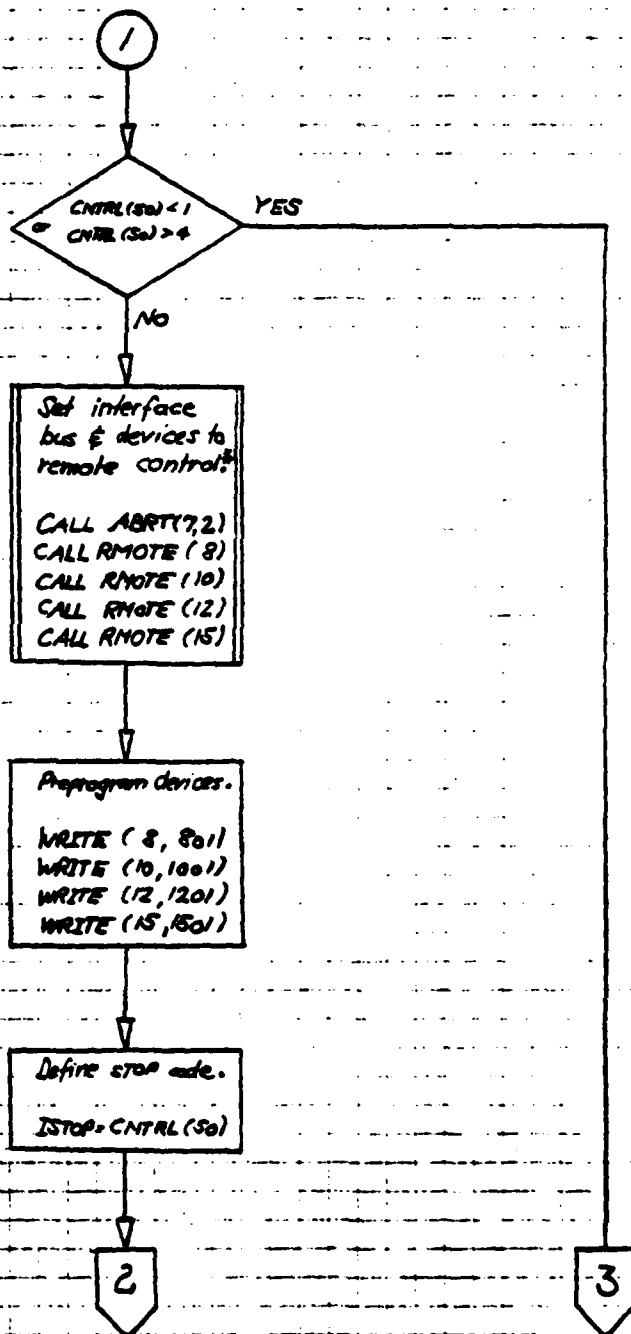
ISECU	integer	security code of data file.
ICR	integer	cartridge reference number, where data file is located.

VARIABLES IN PROGRAM TXCOL:

CNTRL (256)	integer	program control array.
NOLF	integer	suppresses line feed.
LI	integer	LU3 of standard input device (terminal).
ISTOP	integer	control variable to select STOP code.
X1	real	} dummy variables.
X2	real	
X3	real	

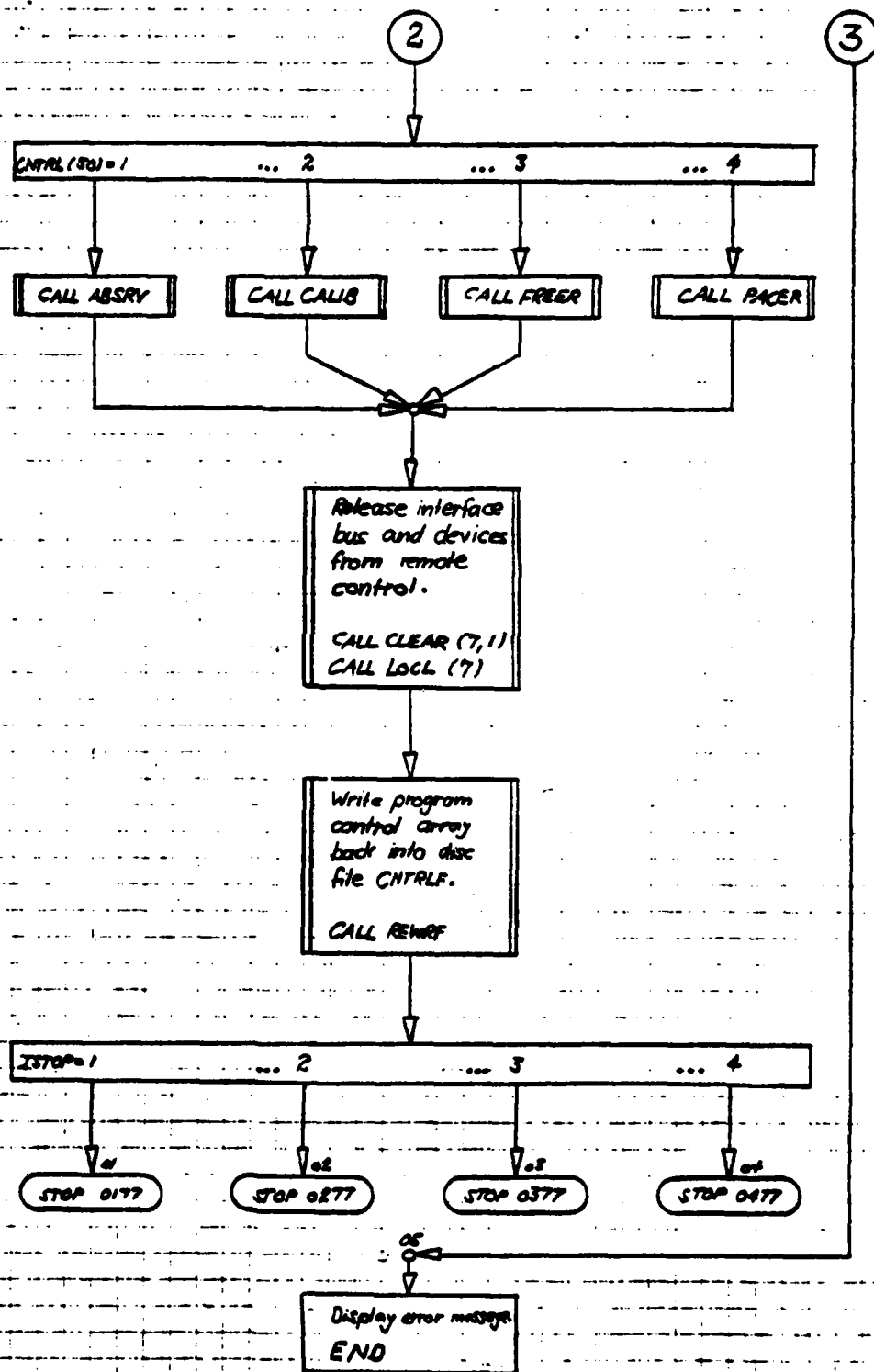
FLOW CHART PROGRAM TXCOI :

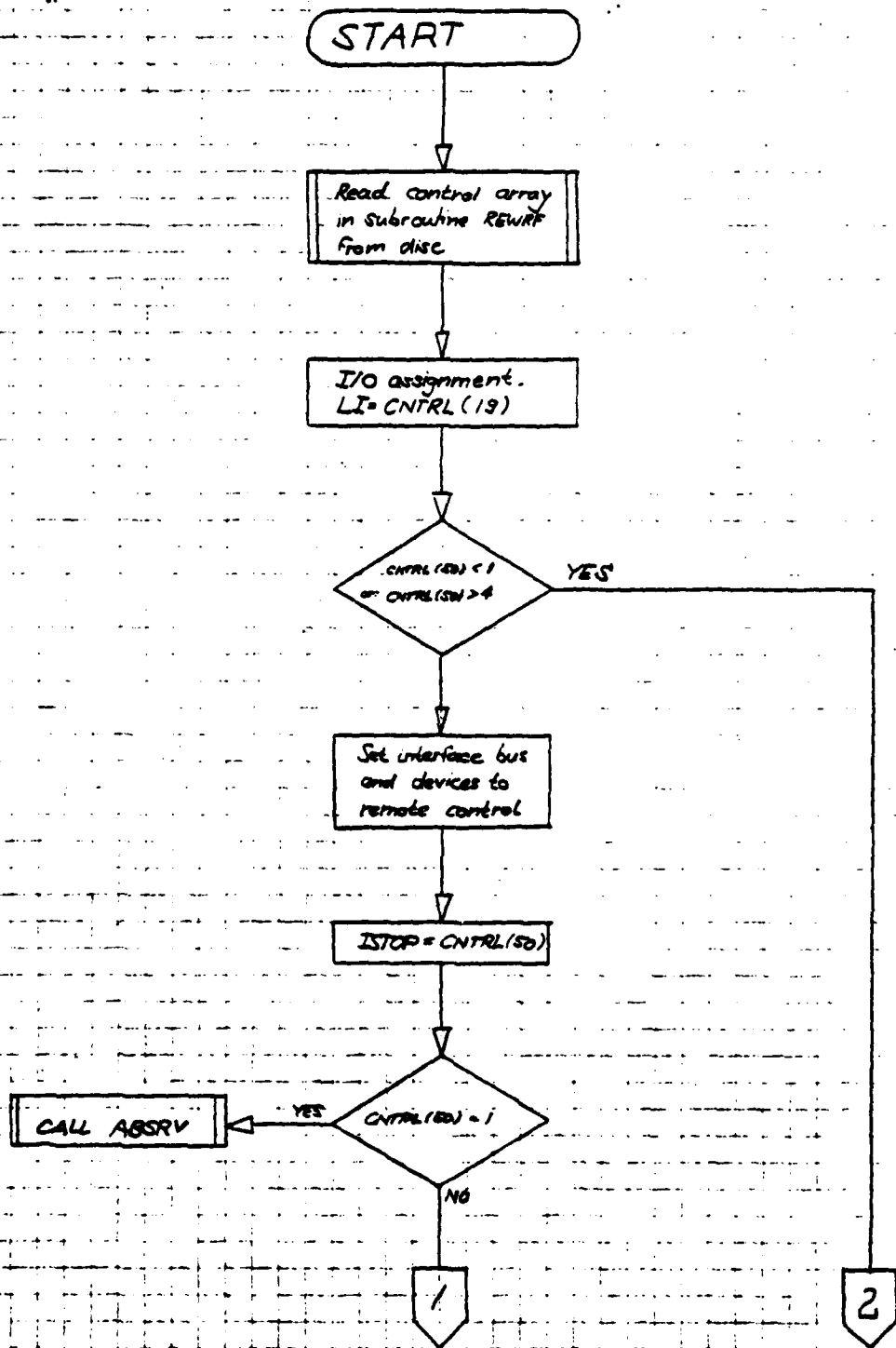


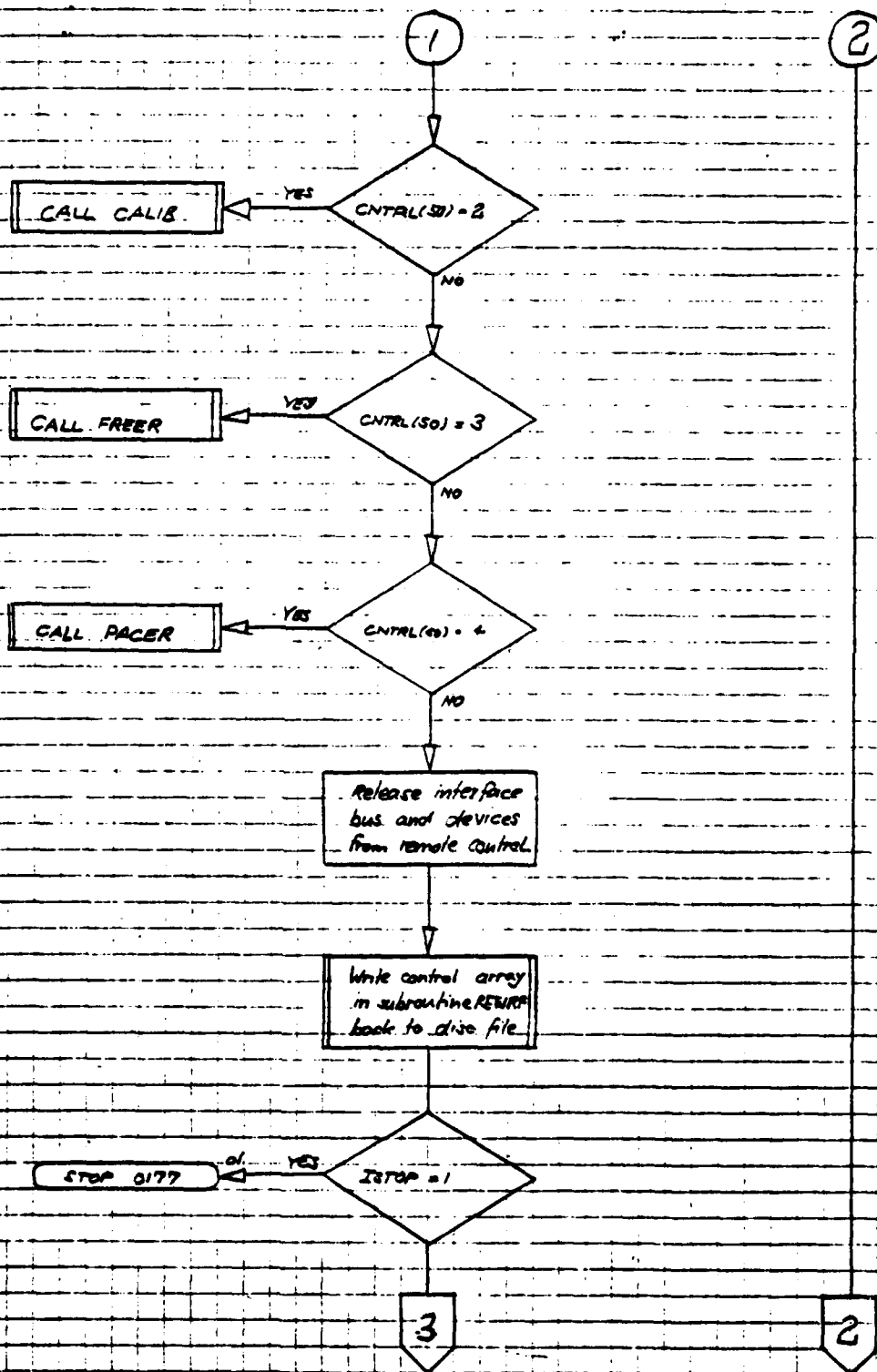


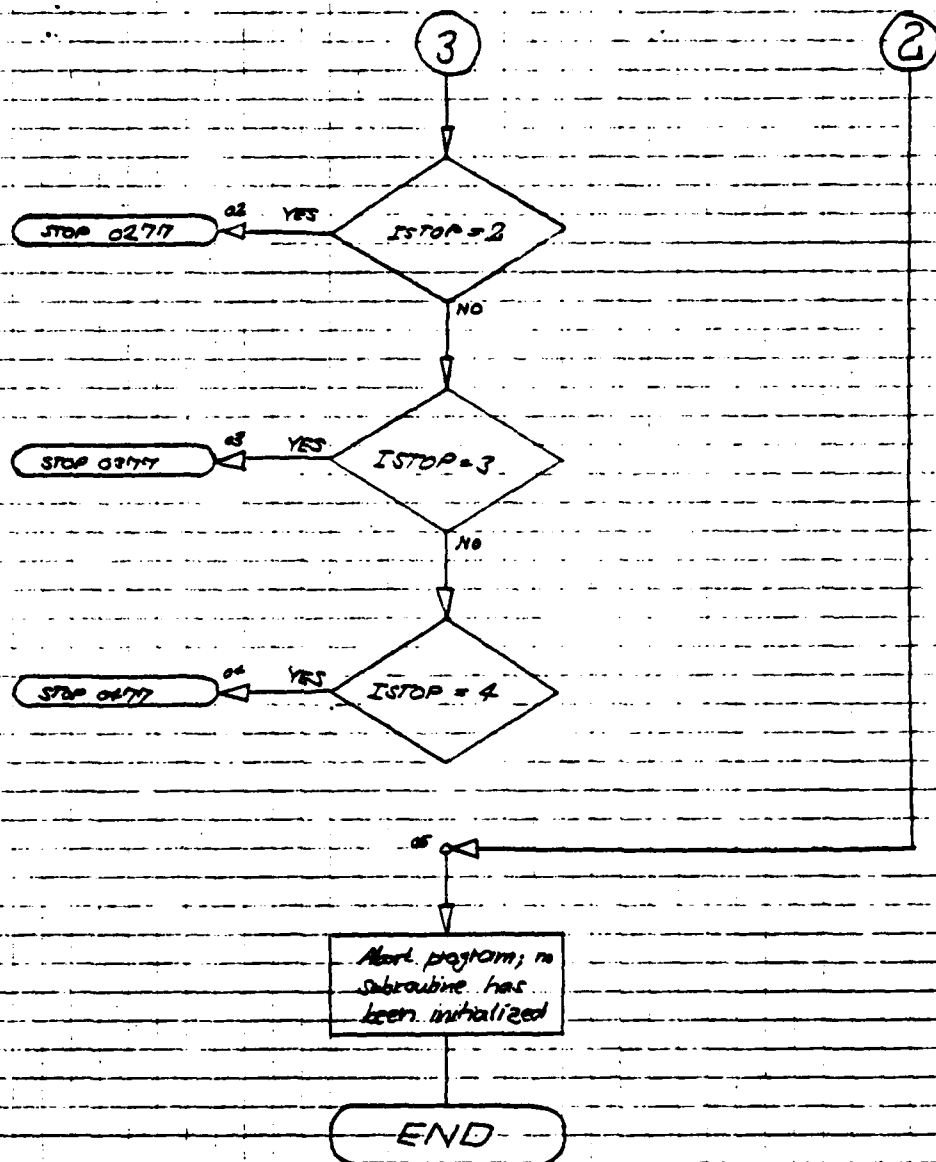
#) LU Assignments:

8	Scanner #1
10	Digital Voltmeter DVM
12	Counter
15	Scanner #2
7	HP-IB









4.2. SUBROUTINE ABSRV:

PURPOSE: Acquisition of high speed data from the 1-stage axial compressor using miniaturized probes equipped with KULITE semiconductor pressure transducers.

ARGUMENTS: None

EXTERNALS: CALIB, TIME, REAT, PURGE, OPEN, WRITE, POSNT, CLOSE, SCANR, PACER.

COMMON BLOCKS: CIBUF, CONTR, FMP. For detailed explanation refer to the TXCOL description.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS:

RE ... Repeat data acquisition of this yaw position.
NE ... Proceed to next yaw position.
EN ... End data acquisition at various yaw positions.
UP ... Update position readings of probes prior to data taking.
TA ... Initialisation command to take data.
PU ... Allow purge of an existing data file.

ERROR MESSAGES: If the number of yaw positions exceeds the previously defined number, the program terminates the subroutine correctly (in order to save the already acquired data) and displays an error message (FORMAT 118). The total # of possible yaw positions is input prior to creating the raw data file, so that latter can be created at the desired length.

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart. After having read the accounting data, assigned the I/O references and preset the raw data array, ABSRV asks the operator, whether the 'A'-'B'- probe system has been calibrated on line. If the answer is NO, ABSRV calls the subroutine CALIB, which controls the calibration. Then the calibration results are entered and the operator is asked to input the number of different yaw positions. Based on this information a raw data file of the appropriate length will be created and positioned. If the file with the automatically determined name already exists, the operator either allows overwriting the existing file (Input : PU) or renames the current data file (Input : any alphabetic character other than T). Prior to taking data the position of the probes is scanned and displayed. This control loop can be repeated by keying UP. Inputting TA initializes the data acquisition by subroutine PACER. Upon completion of the scan the operator can repeat this scan (Input : RE), proceed to the next point (Input : NE) with a different yaw position of both 'A' and 'B' probe. If the operator accidentally has decided to proceed to a probe position beyond the previously specified number, ABSRV displays an error message and terminates the subroutine correctly, i.e. saves the data in file, closes the file and writes the accounting data back into the control array.

DATA FILE: For more detailed information, study the following flow chart. The default file name is Tlrrss (rr ... ASCII converted run #, ss ... ASCII converted sequential #).

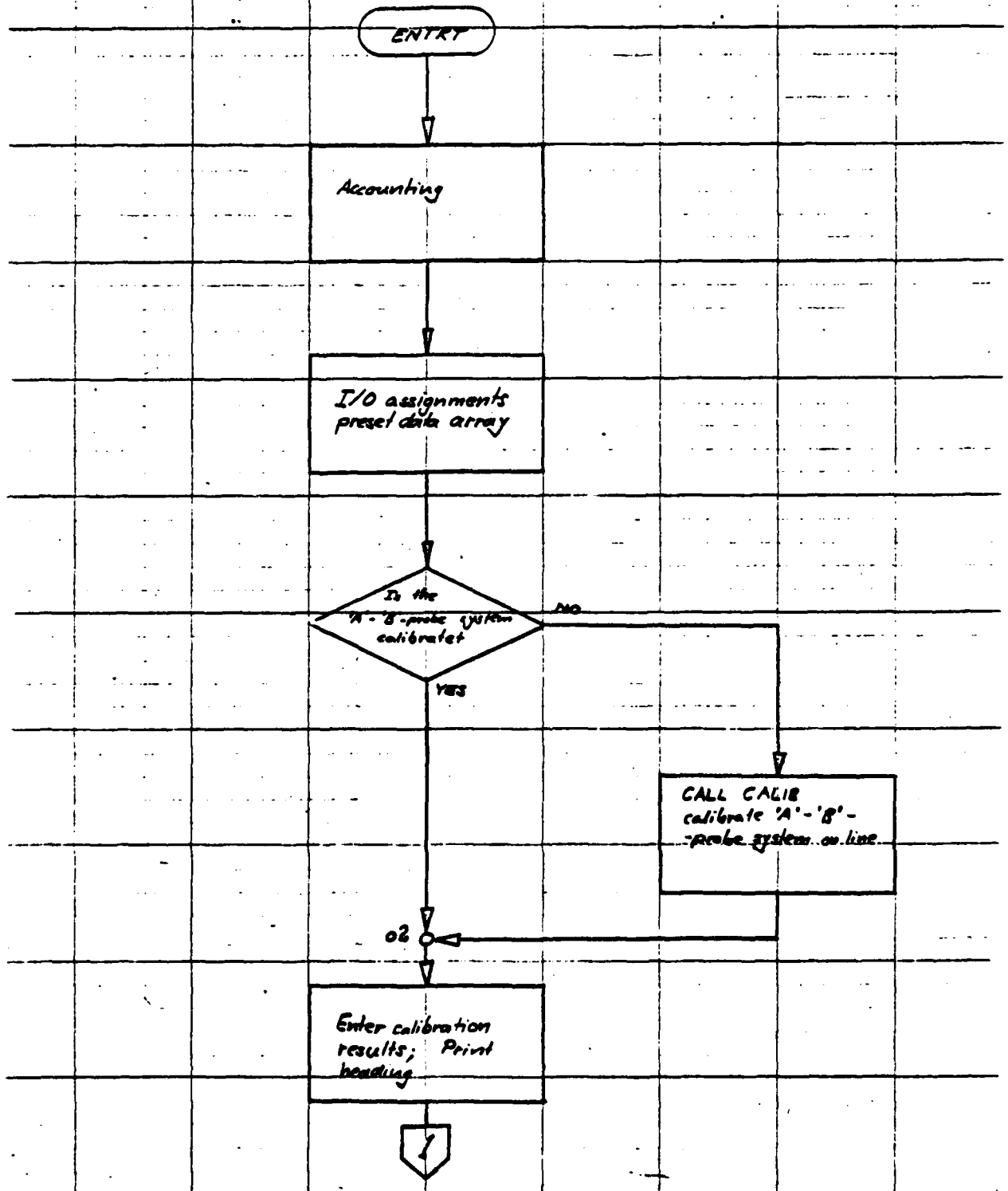
VARIABLES:

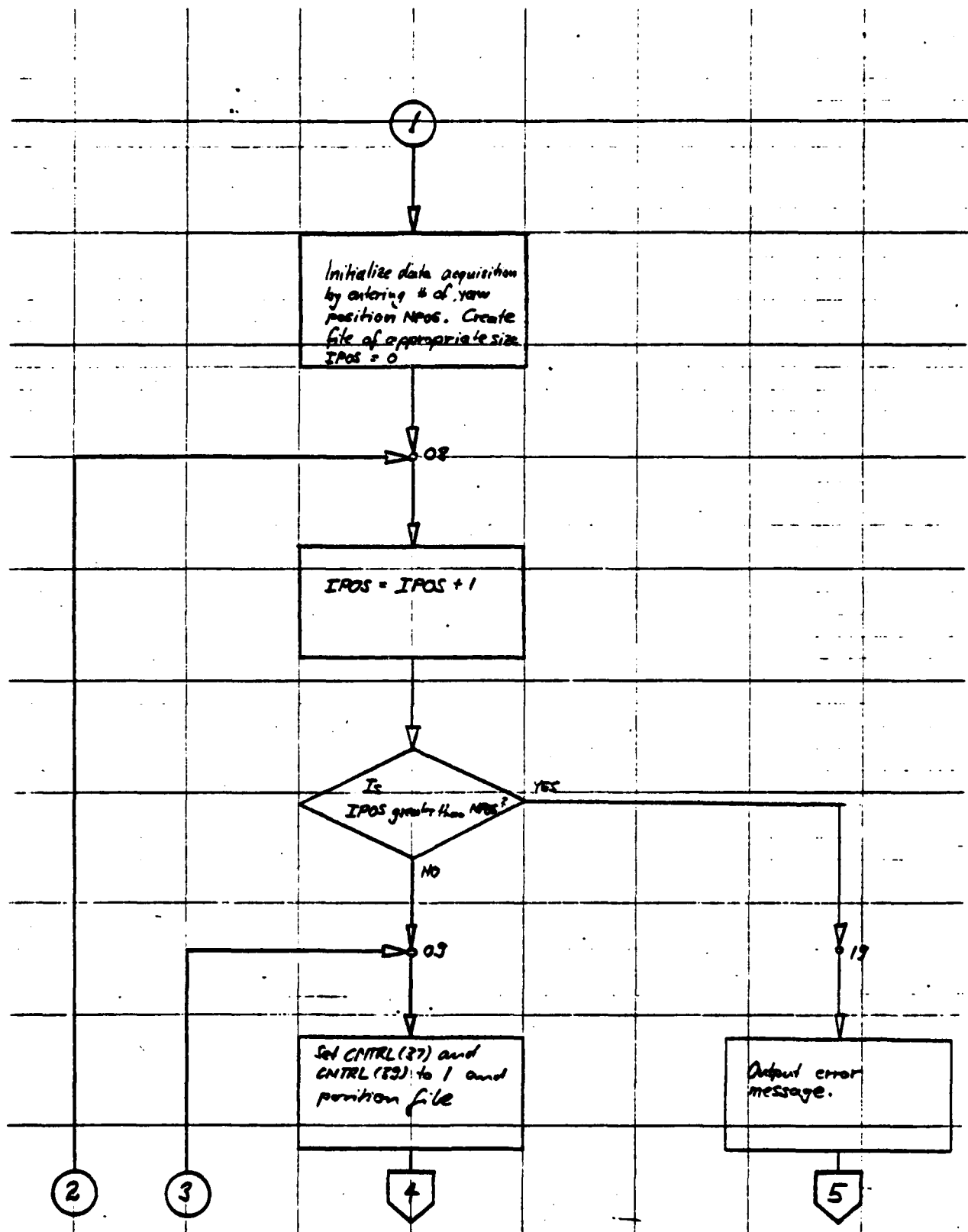
IBUF (1664)	integer	buffer array
CNTRL (256)	integer	control array
IDCB (144)	integer	data control block, used for FMP calls
IFILE (3)	integer	array to contain current file name calls
ISIZE (2)	integer	specifies # of records and record length
ISECU	integer	security code of data file
JSECU	integer	ASCII-converted security code
ICR	integer	cartridge reference number, when data file is located
JCR	integer	ASCII converted cartridge reference number
POS (7)	real	array to contain probe positions
RBUF (62)	real	data array, set equivalent to IBUF
NOLE	integer	suppresses line feed
NOCR (2)	integer	suppresses line feed and carriage return
ICLR (3)	integer	clear line above cursor
IDCBS	integer	length of data control block IDCB
IPAGE	integer	count of current page
IDOC	integer	count of current program run
IDOCF	integer	count of current data file sequential #
IL	integer	number of words to be transferred in FMP calls

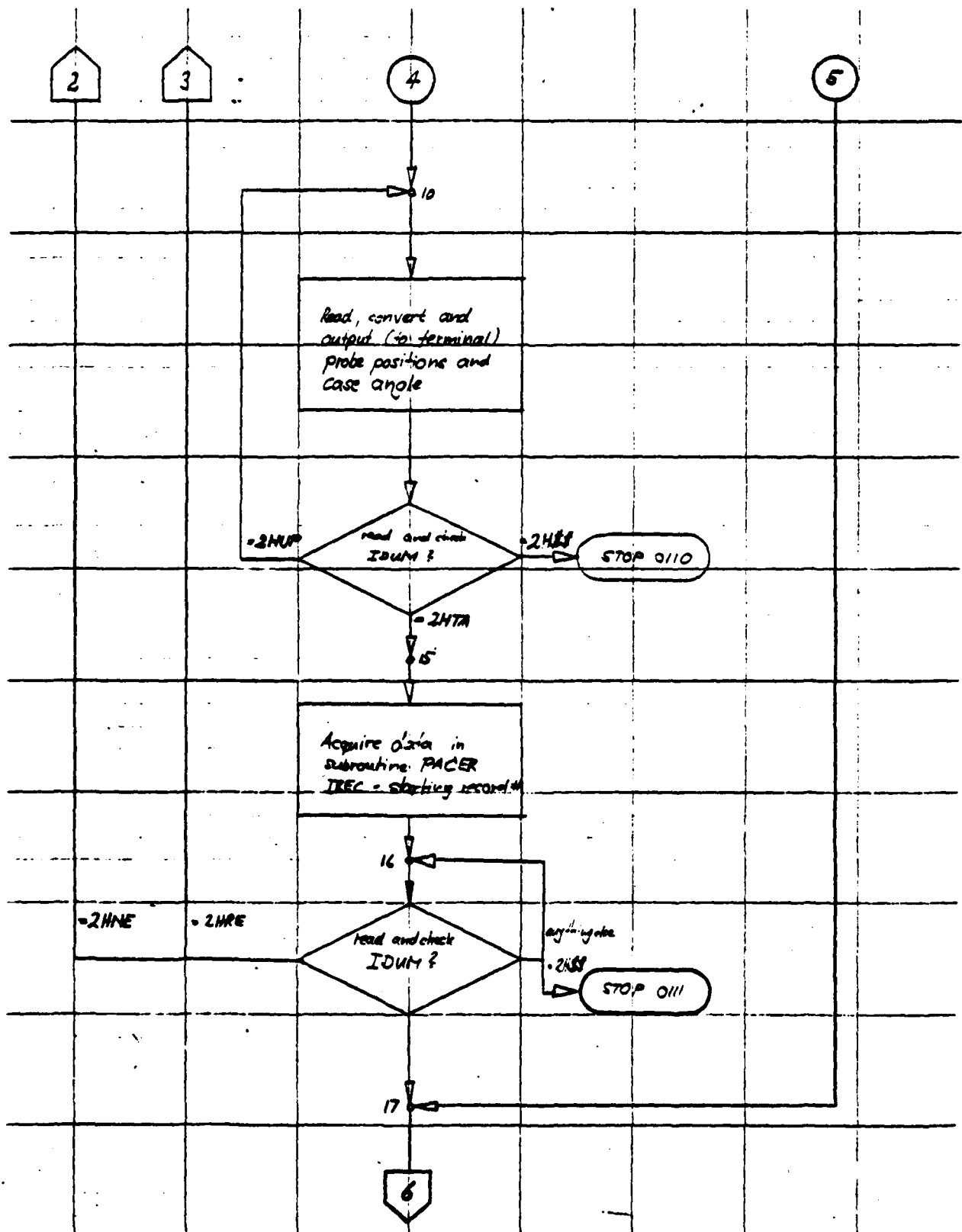
ITYPE	integer	type of data file
IFRST	integer	standard for the first two characters of file name
LI	integer	LU3 of standard input device (terminal)
LO	integer	LU# of standard output device (line position)
LS1	integer	LU# of scanner #1
LS2	integer	LU# of scanner #2
ICAL	integer	decision parameter
IDUM	integer	decision variable
SLOPEA	real	slope of linear curve fit for A probe calibration
SECONA	real	intercept of linear curve fit for A probe calibration
SLOPEB	real	slope of linear curve fit for B probe calibration
SECONB	real	intercept of linear curve fit for B probe calibration
AVRGEA	real	average voltage A probe, when aligned to flow
AVRGEB	real	average voltage B probe, when aligned to flow
PBARO	real	barometric pressure
NPOS	integer	number of different yaw positions 'A'-'B' survey
IERR	integer	error flag (FMP package)

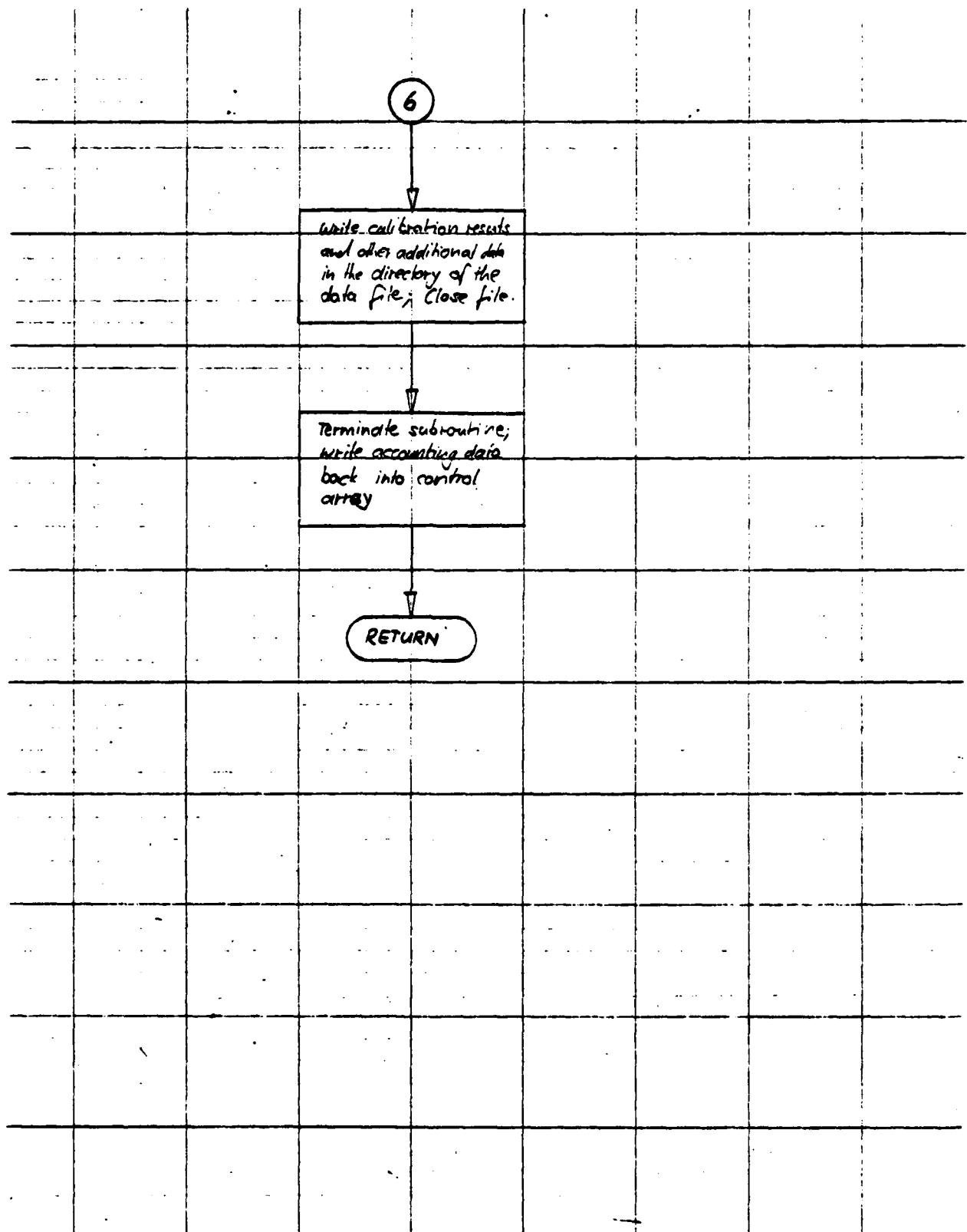
IMON	integer	ASCII converted month of the year
IDAY	integer	ASCII converted day of the month
IHOUR	integer	ASCII converted hour of the day (24 hr clock)
IMIN	integer	ASCII converted minute of the hour
IYEAR	integer	ASCII converted last two digits of current year
IFRST	integer	temporary buffer variable
NEW	integer	scratch variable for change of file name
IPOS	integer	current yaw position count
IREC	integer	record positioning variable

FLOW CHART SUBROUTINE ABSRV









4.3. SUBROUTINE CALIB

PURPOSE: Control the on-line calibration for the A-B- probe system. This includes data acquisition and storage as well as approximating the calibration results.

ARGUMENTS: None

EXTERNALS: TIME, FREER, PACER, CURVE

COMMON BLOCKS: CONTR. For detailed explanation refer to the TXCOL description.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS:

RE ... Repeat this point

EN ... End the on-line probe calibrations

ERROR MESSAGES: If no calibration is performed, the subroutine outputs a warning (FORMAT 108) and terminates; this can happen, if at the first decision to be made the operator inputs EN.

If less than two points with different reference pressures are taken, the subroutine outputs an error message (FORMAT log) and terminates.

Both messages, if studied carefully, tell the operator how to avoid mistakes.

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart. After having read the accounting data and assigned the I/O references, CALIB asks the operator to input a

number (which, when the program was debugged, was the digital multimeter read-out displaying the analog voltage of either 'A' or 'B' probe). This input initializes the data acquisition at the first reference pressure. Then the program reminds the operator to switch the pacer to free run mode. The operator responds by pressing the return key and the program calls subroutine FREER. Average voltage from both 'A' and 'B' probe, together with the KULITE reference pressure are written into the arrays AVOLT, BVOLT and RPRES, respectively. The operator then decides whether to repeat the measurements at this reference pressure (Input : RE), end the calibration (Input : EN) or proceed to the next point (Input : any numerical value). If the calibration is to be terminated, the operator is reminded to switch the pacer to paced run mode and, with the reference pressure unchanged, a paced scan is taken from both 'A' and 'B' probe (using PACER). Then subroutine CURVE computes an average linear curve fit through the data points (AVOLT vs. RPRES and BVOLT vs. RPRES respectively). In both cases slope and intercept are printed. Note, that the intercept is meaningless, but required in subroutine CURVE, which uses a least squares algorithm. CALIB then terminates and writes the accounting data back into the control array.

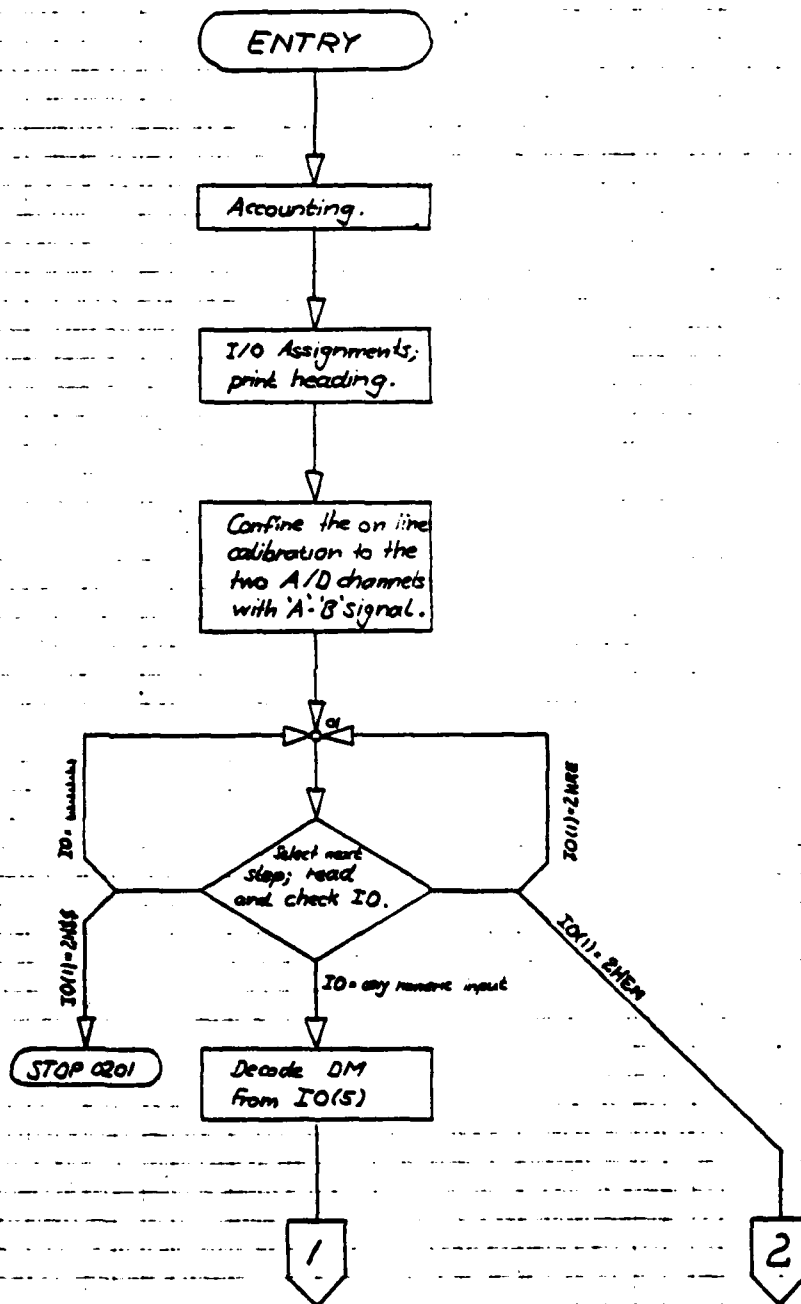
DATA FILE: Handled by subroutines FREER (Section 4.4) and PACER (Section 4.5).

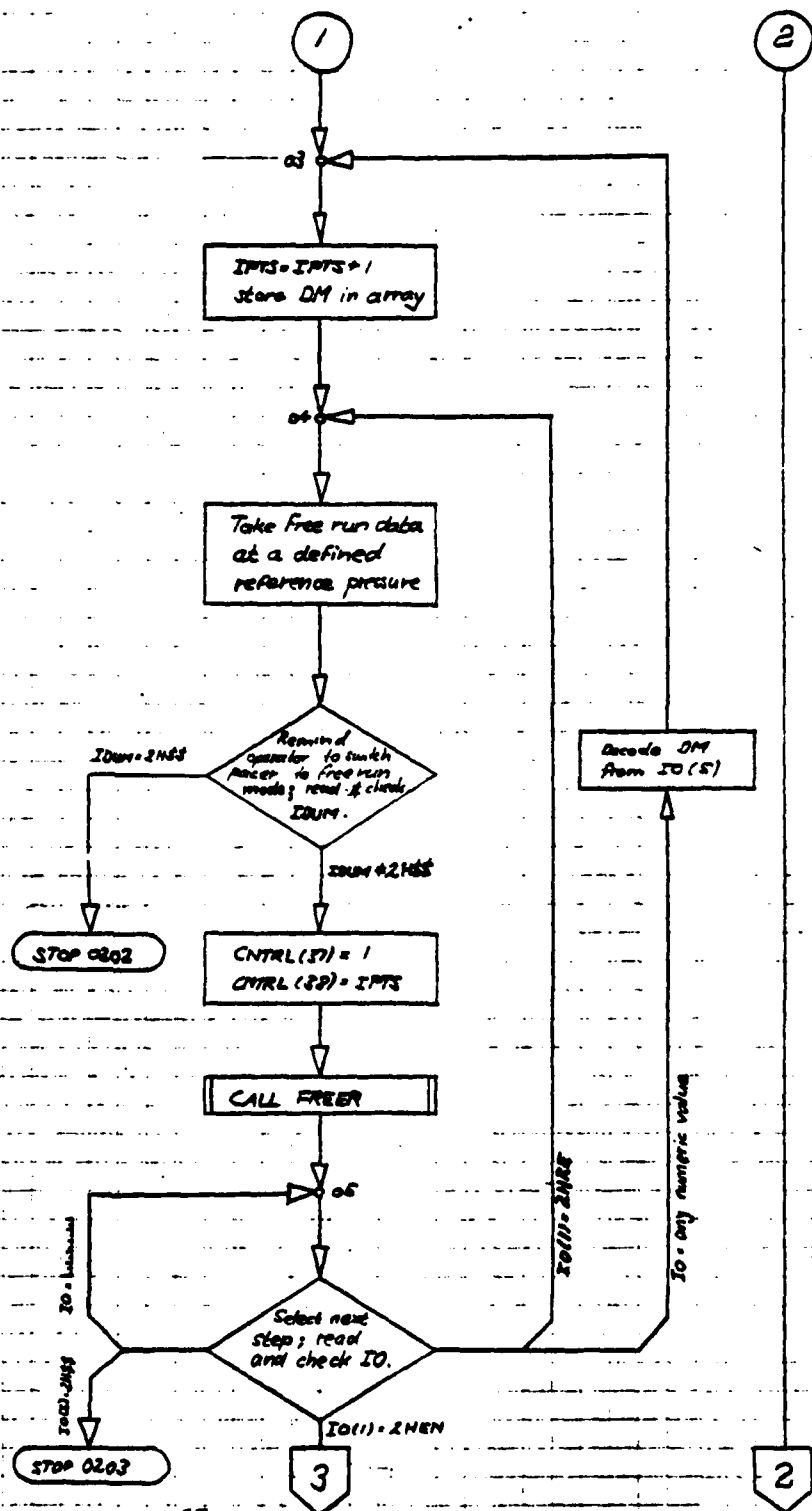
VARIABLES:

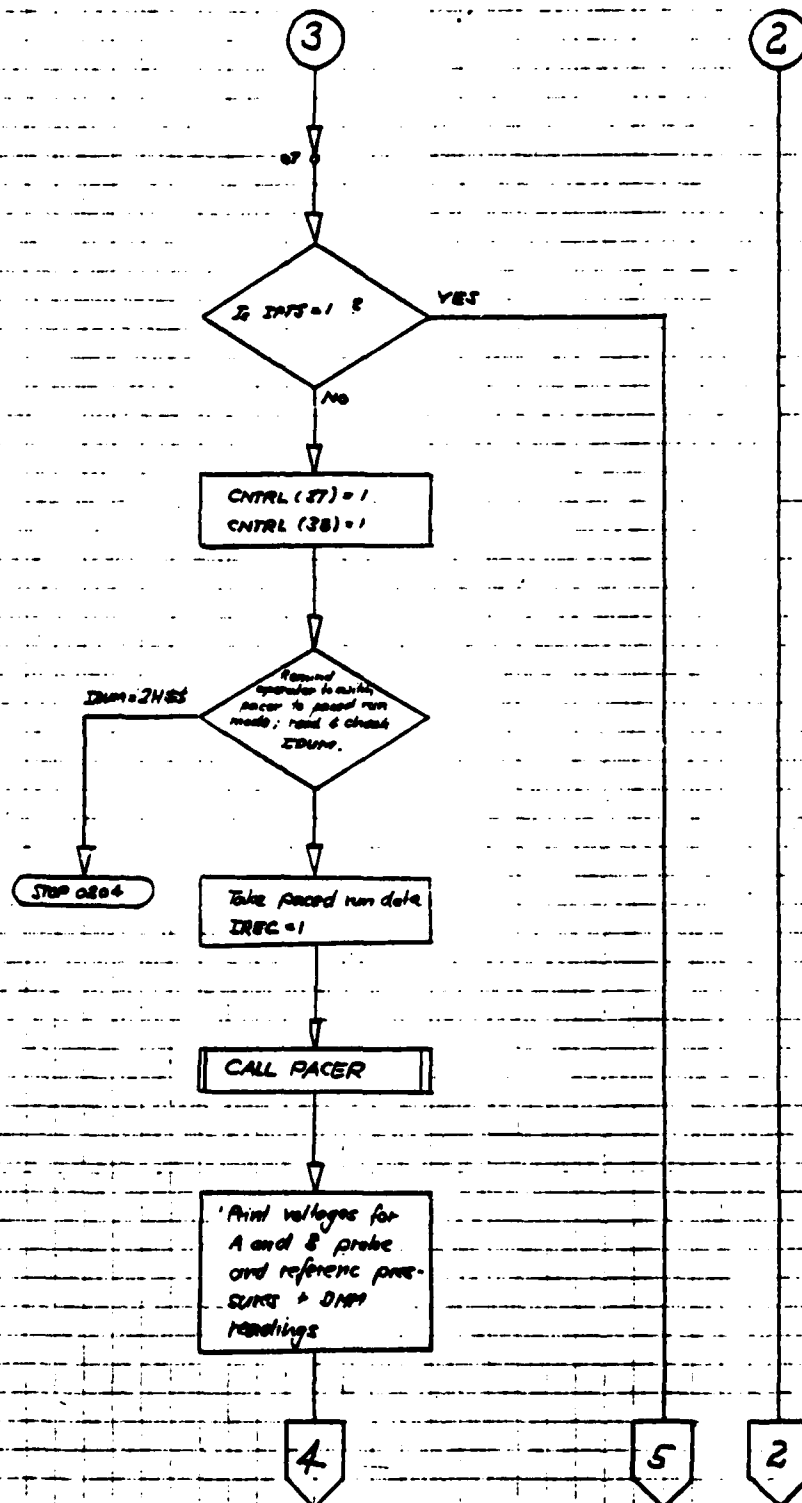
CNTRL (256)	integer	control array
AVOLT (10)	real	array to contain average voltages from A probe
BVOLT (10)	real	array to contain average voltages from B probe
RPRES (10)	real	array to contain reference pressures
DMM (10)	real	array to contain additional data (e.g.: DMM read outs)
NOLF	integer	suppresses line Feed
NOCR (2)	integer	suppresses line Feed and carriage return
ICLR (3)	integer	clears line above cursor
ITIME (5)	integer	array to contain ASCII converted date and time
IO (5)	integer	scratch array
IPAGE	integer	count of current page
LI	integer	LU# of standard input device (terminal)
LO	integer	LU# of standard output device (line printer)
IMON	integer	ASCII converted month of the year
IDAY	integer	ASCII converted day of the month
IYEAR	integer	ASCII converted last two digits
IHOURL	integer	ASCII converted hour of the day (24 hr clock)

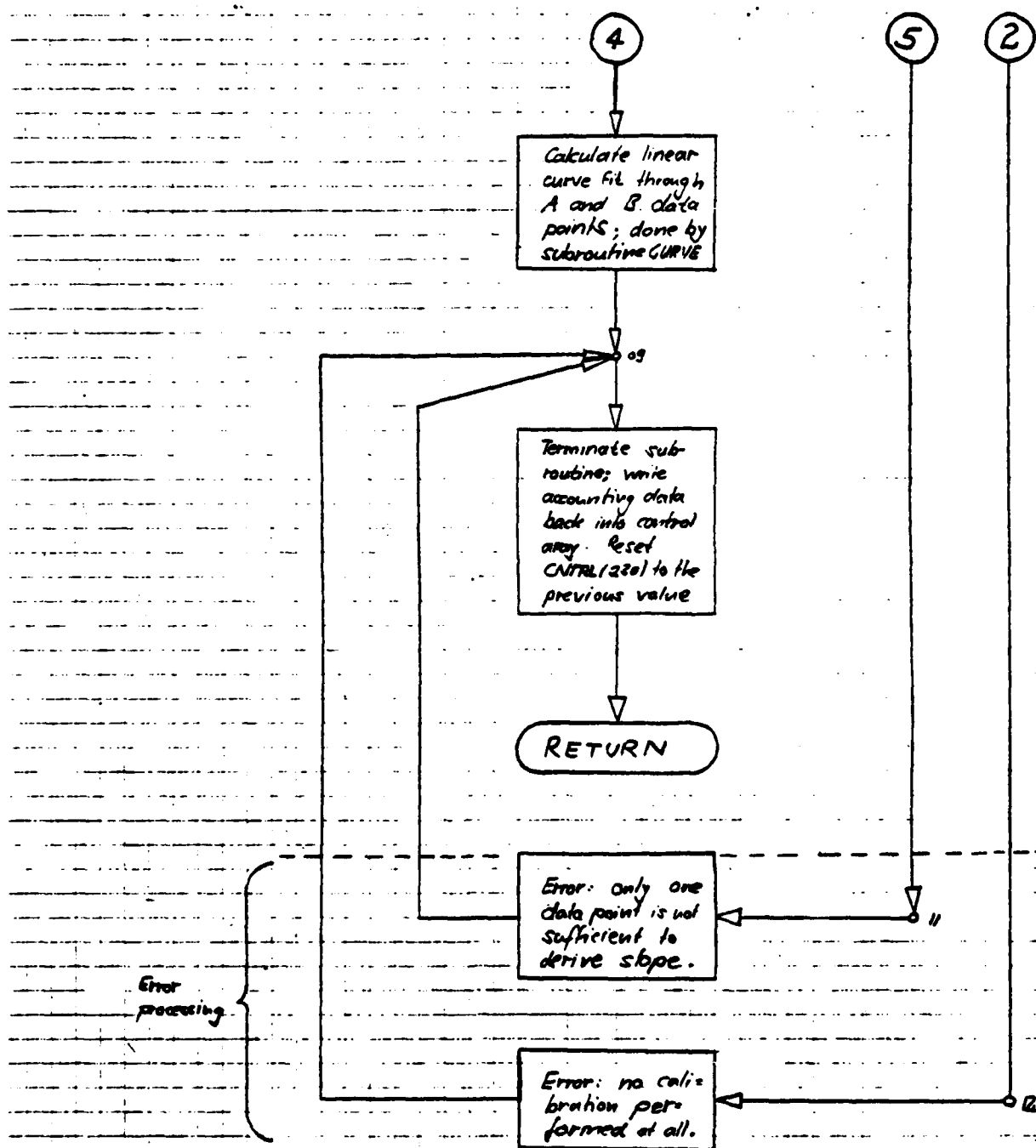
IMIN	integer	ASCII converted minute of the hour
IPTS	integer	variable count total # of calibration positions
IPREV	integer	variable temporary stores contents of CNTRL (219)
IDUM	integer	scratch variable
DM	real	variable used to decode value from array IO
IREC	integer	starting record for paced run- data array
SLOPE	real	slope of linear curve fits
SECON	real	intercept of linear curve fit (as from CURVE)

FLOW CHART SUBROUTINE CALIB









4.4. SUBROUTINE FREER:

PURPOSE: Control data acquisition from HP 5610 A/D converter, store data in file and documentation, perform calculation of average voltage.

ARGUMENTS: AVOLT, BVOLT, PREFR

AVOLT	real	average voltage from 'A'- probe, based on NRPT3 points
BVOLT	real	average voltage from 'B'- probe, based on NRPT3 points
PREFR	real	reference pressure for KULITE transducers (raw data format)

EXTERNALS: TIME, ICON, SCANR, EXEC, ABREG, CREAT, OPEN, PURGE, WRITF, CLOSE

COMMON BLOCKS: CIBUF, CONTR, FMP. For detailed description refer to the TXCOL description

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS:

PU ... Allow purge of an existing data file

ERROR MESSAGES: If the EXEC call to read the voltages from the A/D converter is not executed correctly, an error return occurs as follows:

```

                                ↗ set the no-abort bit.
CALL EXEC (1 + 100000B, 20, IBUF(1), NRPT2, ICHNL, 4)
GO TO 11 ← error return: perform error processing!
10 GO TO 12 ← good return: proceed!
11 CALL ABREG (IA,IB) ← look, what's in the registers.
GO TO 21
.
.
.

```

C
C
C
C
C

Error returns

```

21 WRITE (6, 901) NRPT2, ICHNL
   WRITE (6, 902) IA, IB
   GO TO 20
} → output error message,
   then terminate
   subroutine

```

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart.

The subroutine reads the accounting data from the control array and defines FMP parameters (FMP : File Management Package, manipulates disc Files). Next the I/O references are assigned and all words of the raw data array are preset to be 177777B. If CNTRL (37) is set to 1, the heading for the Free Run documentation page is printed. If CNTRL (38) is set to one, a key to the printout is printed. Then the data acquisition loop starts and executes NRPT1 times (NRPT1 = CNTRL (230) = number of KULITE signals to be acquired; maximum is 16). Should the sequential number for the data file name become greater than 99, the first two characters of the file name are changed from T2 (default) to S2 and the count is reset to zero. Additional data is acquired and the probe positions are read and written into the variable IOX1M. Prior to the data acquisition all unused elements of the data array are set to zero. Utilizing the EXEC call NRP2 measurements are performed and the A/D digital

output is written into array IBUF, starting at address of word IBUF (1). ICHNL specifies the selected A/D analog input channel. The 4 in the parameter list causes the A/D converter to dump data into the CPU as fast as possible via DMA (Direct Memory Access). If an error occurs, its reason is enquired (see preceding segment ERROR MESSAGES). To calculate the average voltage, all words of IBUF must be anded with IMASK, because bits 0 through 5 are used to control the data transfer.

	bit 15	12	9	6	3	0	
IBUF(J2)	1	1	1	1	0	0	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 = 171342B
IMASK	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 = 177700B = -64
IBUF(J2) = IAND (IBUF(J2), IMASK)							
IBUF(J2) =	1	1	1	1	0	0	1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 = 171300B = -3392

To derive the voltage, IBUF(J2) must first be divided by the maximum value which can be transferred by a 16-bit word when the bits 0 through 5 do not contain data; this word is

0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 = 077700B = 32704

This bit configuration corresponds to the full scale voltage (FSVLT) of +1 Volt. When no bit is set, the voltage is 0 (ensured by calibration). Thus if the integer, IBUF(J2) is divided by 32 704 and multiplied by unity the voltage is obtained. Since the bits 0 through 5 are not used for data, the maximum voltage resolution of the A/D converter is

$$R = \frac{100B}{77700B} * FSVLT = \frac{64}{32704} * FSVLT = \frac{1}{511} * FSVLT$$

$$R = .001\ 956\ 947\ \text{Volt, if } FSVLT = +1.0\ \text{V}$$

The voltage associated with the bit configuration

$$1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0 = 171300B = -3392$$

is $-.103\ 718\ \text{Volt} = \frac{-3\ 392}{32\ 704} * 1.0\ \text{Volt}$. In the Subroutine, however, the division through 32 704 and the multiplication with FSVLT is executed after all the voltages from NRPT2 points are added in order to compute the average voltage. The average voltage then is written into the variable AVOLT or BVOLT, depending on which probe has been selected. The data then are saved in a file. If a file with the automatically determined name already exists, the operator either allows overwriting the existing file (Input : PU) or renames the current data file (Input : any alphabetic character other than T). This is the only interactive manipulation in the subroutine. The data acquisition loop terminates, printing the most important data. Accounting data are written back into the control array and the subroutine returns control to the calling program.

DATA FILE: The data file consist of 13 records with a length of 128 words each, so that $1664 = (128 * 13)$ words can be stored. The default file name is T2rrss (rr ... ASCII converted run #, ss ... ASCII converted sequential #).

VARIABLES:

IBUF (1664)	integer	buffer array for raw data
CNTRL (256)	integer	control array
IDCB (144)	integer	data control block, used for FMB calls

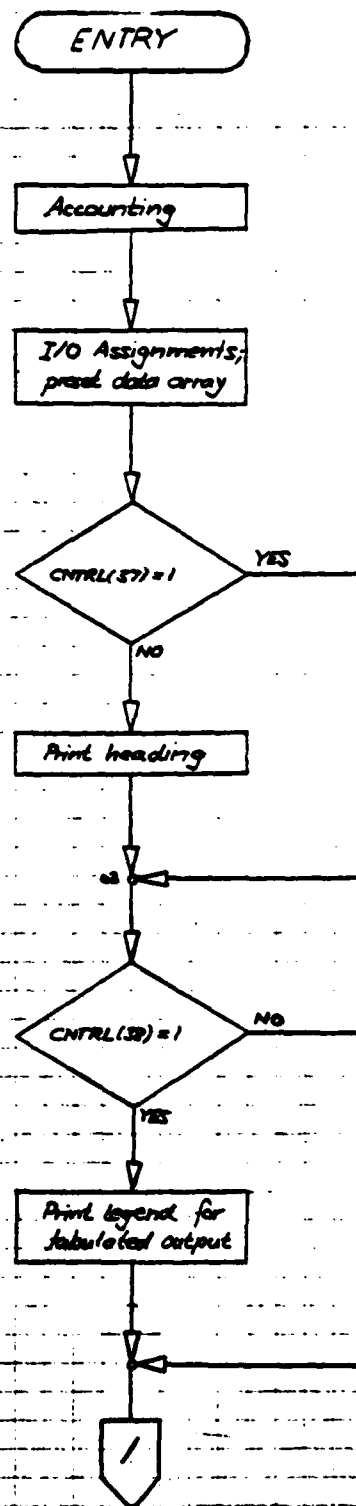
IFILE (3)	integer	array to contain current file name
ISIZE (2)	integer	specifies # of records and record length
ISECU	integer	security code of data file
ICR	integer	cartridge reference number, where data file is located
NOLF	integer	suppresses line feed
NOCR (2)	integer	suppresses line feed and carriage return
ICLR (3)	integer	clear line above cursor
IOXIM (9)	integer	array, where 'A' and 'B' probe positions are written into in ASCII code
FSVLT	real	full scale voltage of A/D converter
IDCBS	integer	length of data control block IDCB
IPAGE	integer	counts of current page
IDOC	integer	counts, how often this subroutine is called
IDOCF	integer	count of current data file sequential #
ITYPE	integer	type of data file
IFRST	integer	standard for the first two characters of file name
ISP	integer	decision variable, used to space the output

IL	integer	number of words to be transferred in FMP calls
LI	integer	LU# of standard input device (terminal)
LO	integer	LU# of standard output device (line printer)
LS1	integer	LU# of scanner #1
LS2	integer	LU# of scanner #2
ISV1	integer	code # of S/V controller #1
ISV4	integer	code # of S/V controller #2
NRPT1	integer	# of various KULITE signals to be acquired
NRPT2	integer	total # of point, taken from each KULITE signal
NRPT3	integer	= NRPT2+ : DO loop start address
IMASK	integer	masking variable
IW	integer	controls time delay between closing S/V port and reading voltage
IMON	integer	ASCII converted month of the year
IDAY	integer	ASCII converted day of the month
Ihour	integer	ASCII converted hour of the day (24 hr clock)
IMIN	integer	ASCII converted minute of the hour
IYEAR	integer	ASCII converted last two digits of current year
ICHNL	integer	A/D input channel to be selected
FREQ	real	RPM of the transonic compressor

CIM	real	immersion of the combination probe
CYAW	real	yaw angle of the combination probe
PREF	real	KULITE reference pressure
PREFR	real	KULITE reference pressure as returned to the calling routine (either CALIB, ABSRV or TXCOL)
P1	real	} pressures P_1 , P_{23} & P_4 from calibration probe
P23	real	
P4	real	
E	real	Temperature reading from sensor ahead of rotor (in mV)
DE	real	Differential temperature reading from station ahead of rotor across rotor
XIM	real	Immersion of the KULITE probe
YAW	real	Yaw angle of the KULITE probe
IA	integer	Variable to contain contents of A register
IB	integer	Variable to contain contents of B register
AVRGE	real	KULITE output average voltage after amplification and A/D conversion
AVOLT	real	'A' probe output average voltage
BVOLT	real	'B' probe output average voltage
ISP	integer	control variable to space output
IDUM	integer	decision variable

IERR	integer	error flag returned from FMP calls
JSECU	integer	ASCII converted security code
JCR	integer	ASCII converted cartridge reference number
NEW	integer	variable to contain changed first two characters of raw data file name

FLOW CHART SUBROUTINE FREER



DO 19 J1=1, NRPT1, 1

Define A/D channel
 $ICHNL = CNTRL(230+J1)$

Define sequential
number of
print out IDOC
and data file IDOCF
 $IDOC = IDOC + 1$
 $IDOCF = IDOCF + 1$

$IDOCF < 100$

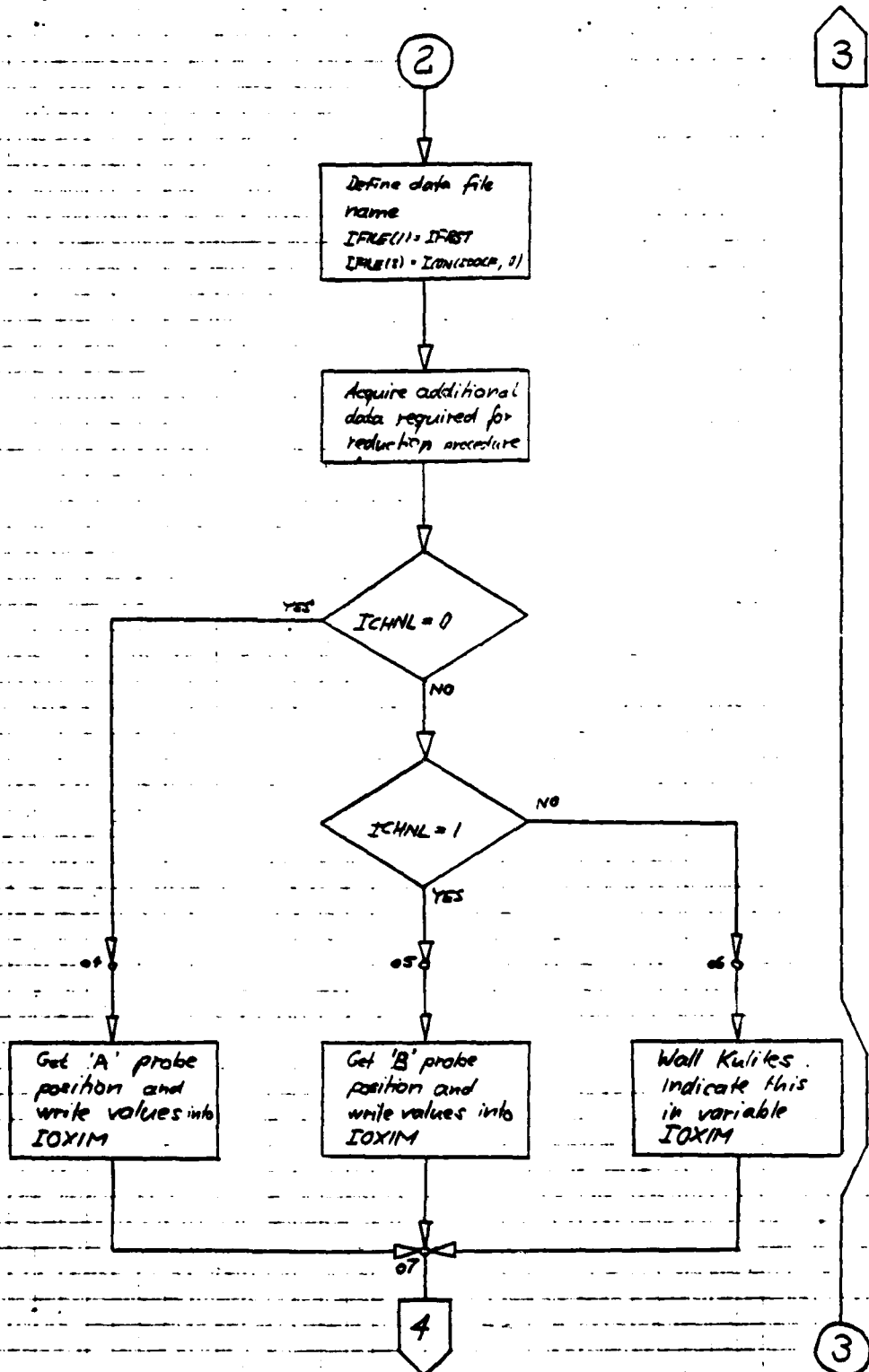
NO

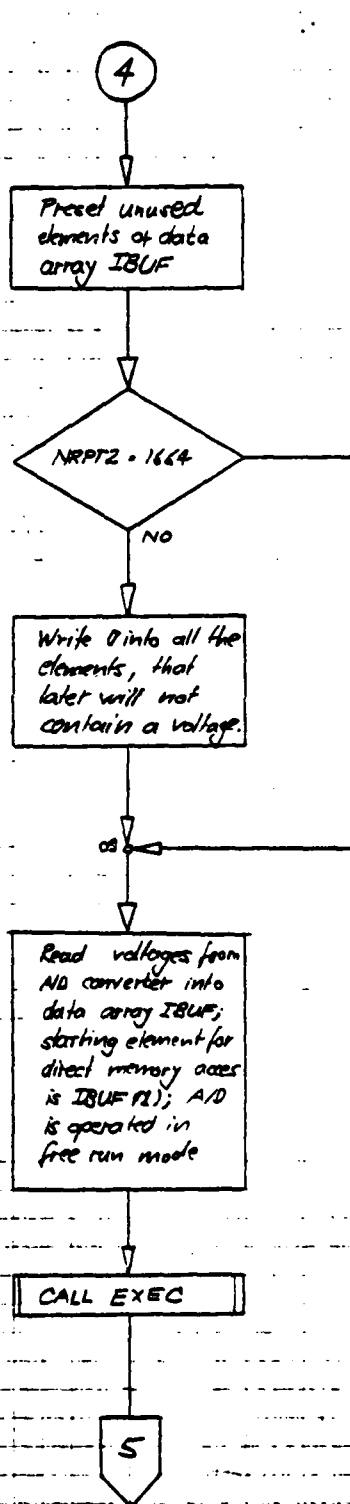
Change IFRST
from T8 (standard)
to S2. Subtract
100 from IDOCF
 $IFRST = 2452$
 $IDOCF = IDOCF - 100$

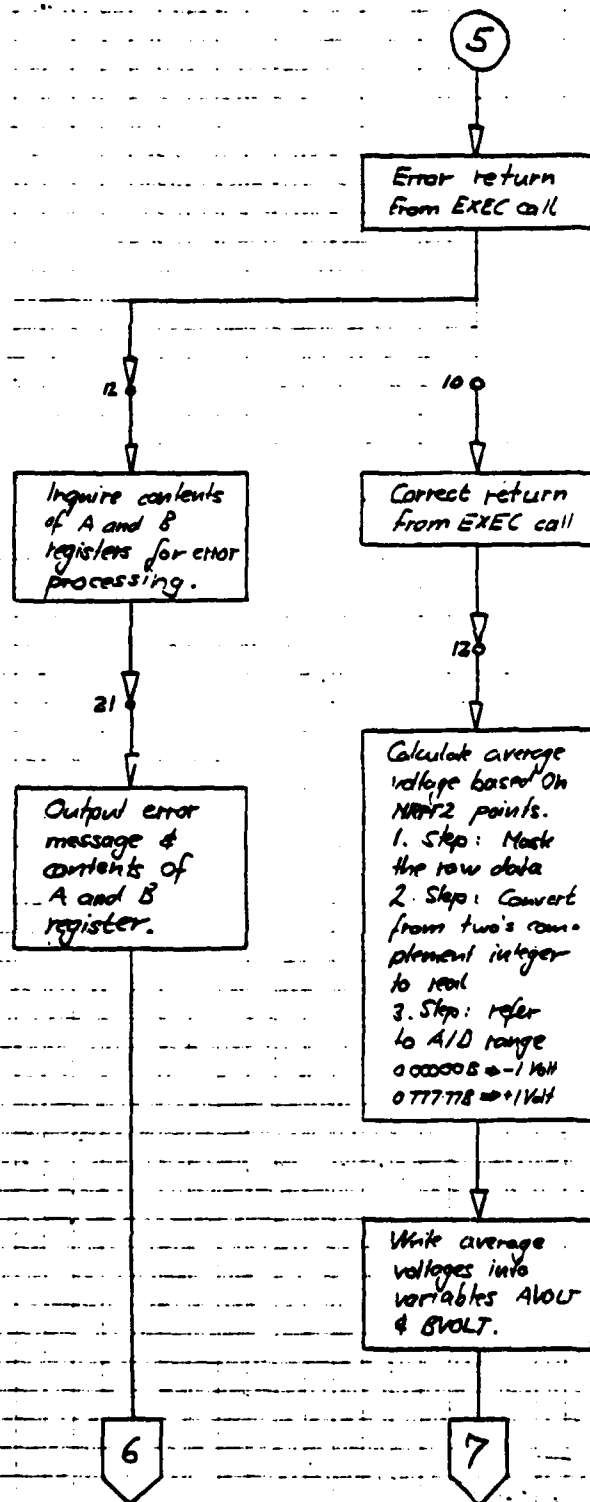
03

2

3

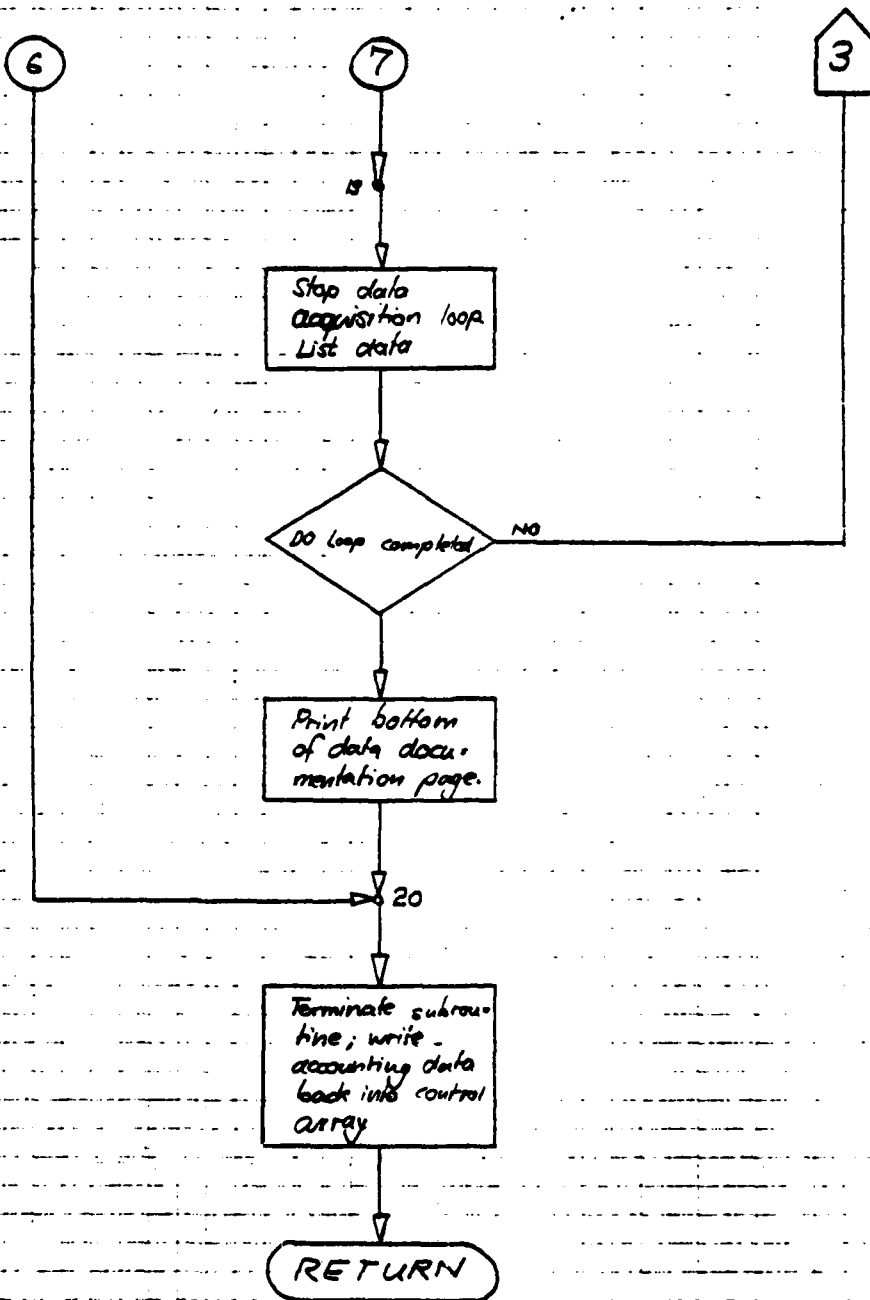






3

3



4.5. SUBROUTINE PACER:

PURPOSE: Control data acquisition from HP 5640 A/D converter if this device is triggered by the pacer, store data in file and document all steps.

ARGUMENTS: IREC

IREC integer starting record #, where raw KULITE and additional data are written

EXTERNALS: TIME, ICON, SCANR, ACQN, RPACE, PICTR, CREAT, OPEN, PURGE, WRITF, CLOSE

COMMON BLOCKS: CIBUF, CONTR, FMP. For detailed description refer to the TXCOL description.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS:

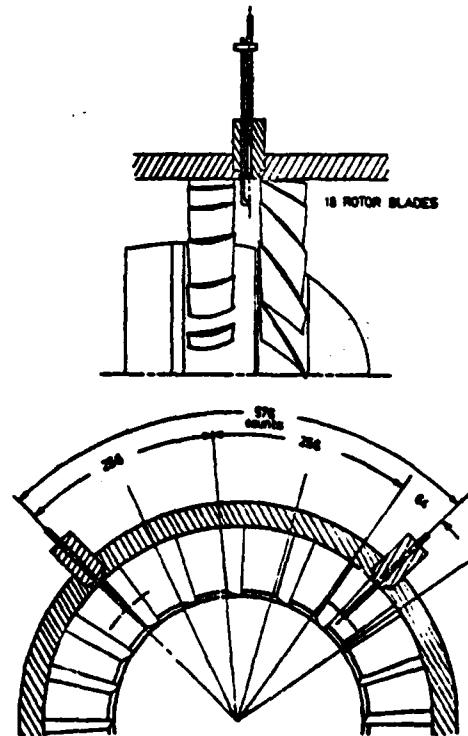
PU ... Allow purge of an existing data file

RE ... Repeat data acquisition

ERROR MESSAGES: None

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart! The subroutine reads the accounting data from the control array and defines FMP parameters (FMP: file management package, manipulates disc files; refer to the HP manuals for more information). Next the I/O references are assigned and the words of the data array are present. If CNTRL (37) is set to 1, the heading for the paced run documentation page is printed. If CNTRL (38) is set to 1, a key to the print

out is printed. Then the data acquisition loop starts and executes NRPT1 times ($\text{NRPT1} = \text{CNTRL (230)} = \text{number of KULITE signals to be acquired; maximum is 16}$). If CNTRL (39) is set to 1 (i.e.: subroutine PACER is called from subroutine ABSRV, which takes care of creating/opening, positioning and closing files), the accounting of the data file names is skipped. If otherwise, i.e. CNTRL (39) is not equal to 1, the sequential number for the data file name exceeds 99, the first two characters of the file name are changed from T3 (default) to S3 and the count is reset to zero. Additional data is acquired and the probe positions are read and written into the variable IOXLM. Since the KULITE probes are mounted in physically different positions (the phase angle is 90° , i.e. $2\frac{1}{4}$ times 40° , where 40° is double the rotor inter-blade angle), and the signals must be converted from the same point in the rotor blade wake, the IBLADE for the 'B' probe has to be increased by the appropriate amount, which is 576 (see sketch).



The operator is then informed that the system is ready for the next data scan. Depressing the RETURN key starts the data acquisition. Pacer mode (1 or 2), selected blade pair, increment to step through the 256 blade passage locations and the number of measurement repetitions at each location (i.e. at each IBLADE) are read from the control array. If the pacer is operated in mode 2 (i.e. selects a specific blade pair), the bit 15 is set by adding IADD = 100000B to the start and stop address. Refer to the RPACE description for details concerning how the data acquisition is performed. Not only the voltages, through subroutine RPACE, but also additional data are written into the raw data array. Some of the data are multiplied by 1,000,000 in order to be able to store all valid digits in integer constants and the average voltage AVRBE is set equivalent to the array IAVERGE(2) by an EQUIVALENCE statement.

IAVRGE(1)	AVRGE
IAVRGE(2)	

Date and time are written into the raw data array also. If CNTRL(40) is set to 1, the wave as acquired is displayed on the terminal, which is selected by its logical unit number LA. Refer to the detailed description of subroutine PICTR for further information on how this is achieved; i.e. to use a non-graphics

terminal for plotting. The resolution of the terminal plot is is very limited. The option to display the just-acquired periodic high speed signal is designed to give the operator an opportunity to immediately verify the correctness of the data acquisition. Connecting a lead from KULITE amplifier output to an oscilloscope gives the investigator the chance to check digitized data against original analog data. If an error is encountered, the data scan may be repeated (Input : ... RE). Depressing the RETURN key causes the subroutine to proceed to the next task, the storing of the data. File name, ASCII converted security code and ASCII converted cartridge reference number are written into the raw data array. The raw data file is either created/opened and closed by subroutine PACER (CNTRL (39) is not equal 1) or this subroutine is called from subroutine ABSRV, which already has created/opened and positioned the raw data file and will close it (CNTRL (39) is set to 1). If, in the first mode, the automatically determined file name already exists, the operator either allows overwriting the existing file (Input: PU) or renames the current data file name (Input: any alphabetic character other than T). The starting record number is also written in the data array. If CNTRL (39) is not equal 1, the raw data file is closed and the data acquisition loop stops printing all the additional data on the documentation page. The accounting data are written back into the control array and the subroutine terminates.

DATA FILE: For more detailed information, study the key to the raw data file following this description. The default file name is T3rrss (rr ... ASCII converted run #, ss ... ASCII converted sequential #).

VARIABLES:

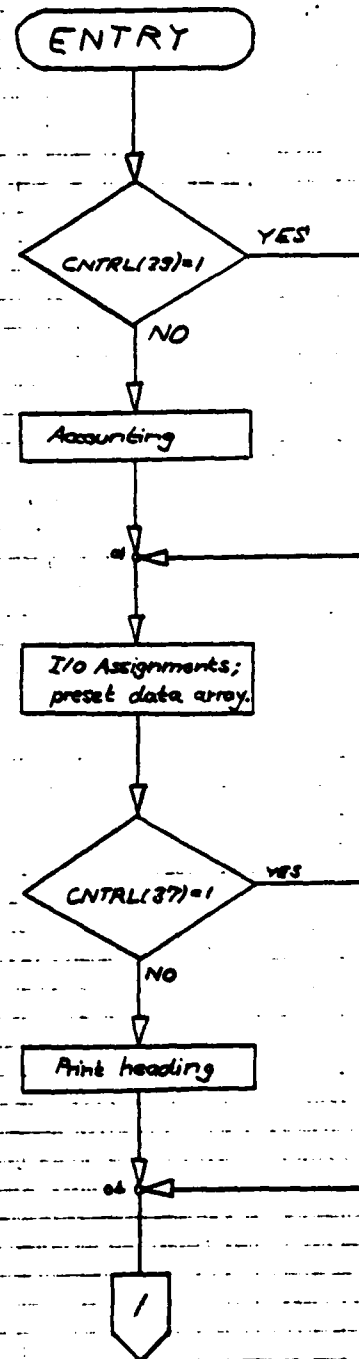
IBUF (1664)	integer	buffer array
CNTRL (256)	integer	control array
IDCB (144)	integer	data control block; used for FMP calls
IFILE (3)	integer	array to contain current file name
ISIZE (2)	integer	specifies # of records and record length in words
ISECU	integer	security code of data file
JSECU	integer	ASCII converted security code
ICR	integer	cartridge reference number, where data file is located
JCR	integer	ASCII converted cartridge reference number
NOLF	integer	suppresses line feed on terminal
NOCR (2)	integer	suppresses line feed and carriage return on terminal
ICLR (3)	integer	clear line above cursor
IBUFl (384)	integer	raw data array, set equivalent to IBUF
IOXIM (9)	integer	array to contain probe positions in ASCII code

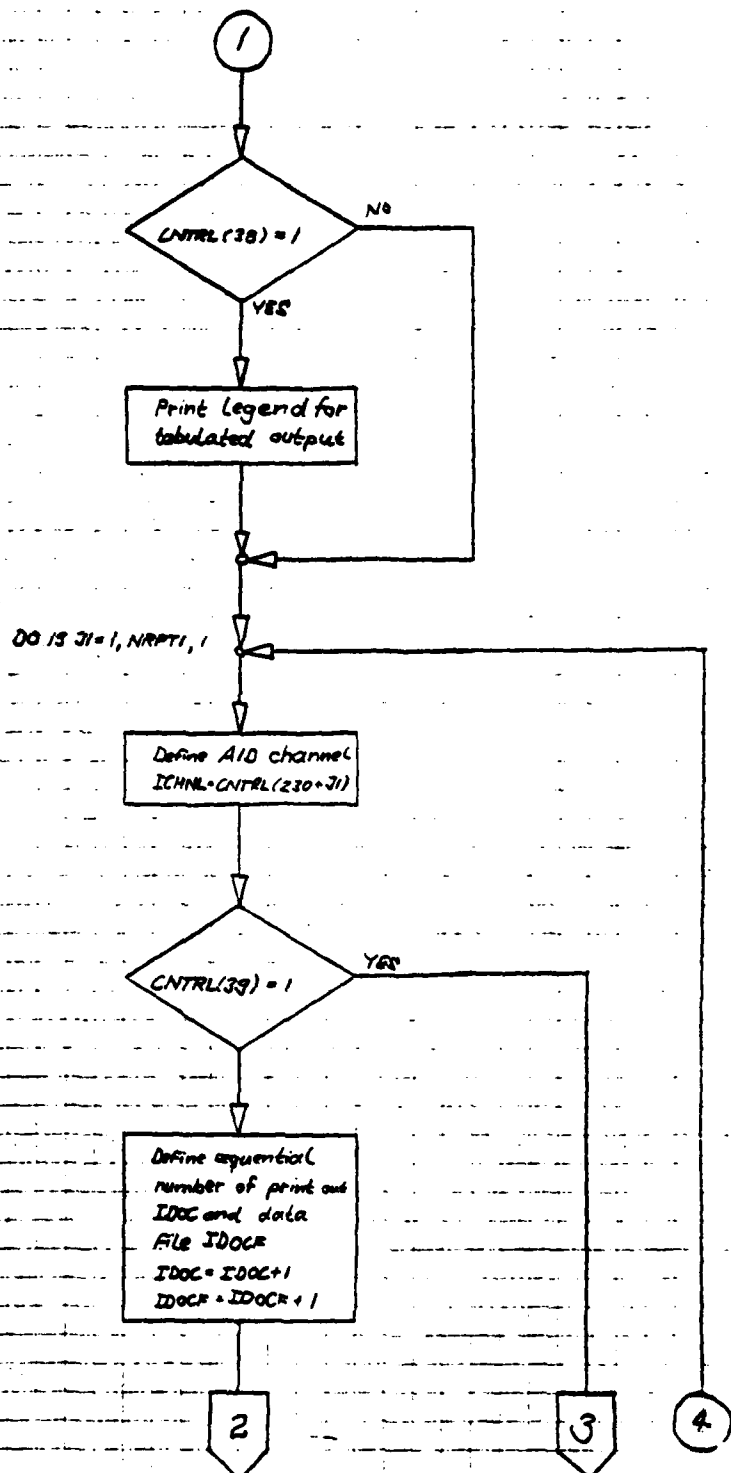
IAVRGE (2)	integer	array to contain average voltage, set equivalent to AVRGE
IDCBS	integer	length of data control block IDCB in words (here : 144)
IPAGE	integer	count of current page
IDOC	integer	count of current program run
IDOCF	integer	count of current data file seq- quential #
IL	integer	number of words to be transferred in FMP calls
ITYPE	integer	type of data file (here: 1)
IFRST	integer	standard for the first two characters of data file name
ISP	integer	control variable, used to space the output
LI	integer	LU# of standard input device (system console)
LO	integer	LU# of standard output device (line printer)
LA	integer	LU# of auxiliary output device (auxiliary terminal)
LS1	integer	LU# of scanner 1
LS2	integer	LU# of scanner 2
ISV1	integer	number of S/V controller 1
ISV4	integer	number of S/V controller 2
NRPT1	integer	number of KULITE measurements ('A', 'B', case KULITES)

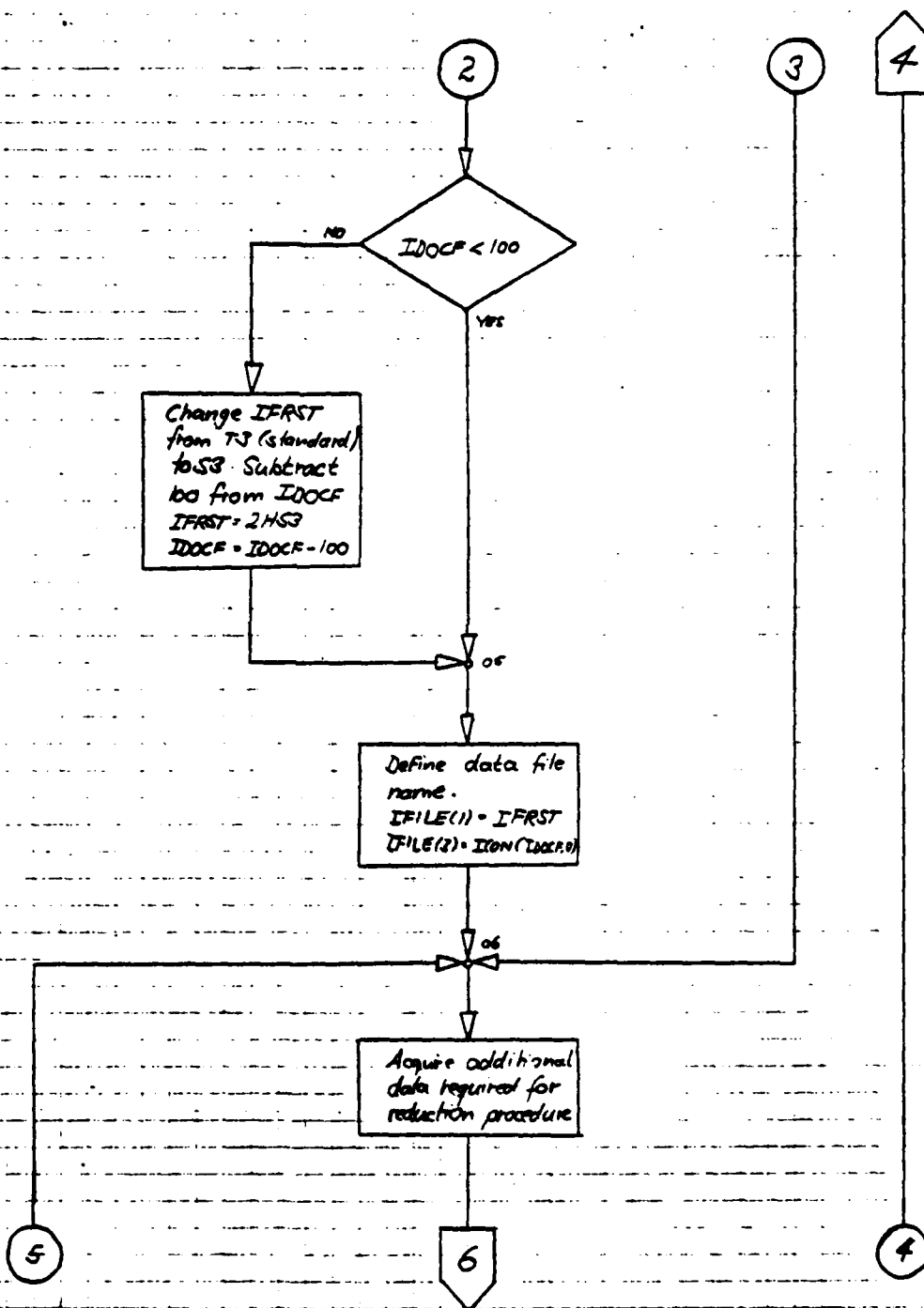
IW	integer	time delay between closing S/V part and reading transducer voltage From DVM
IMON	integer	ASCII converted month of the year
IDAY	integer	ASCII converted day of the month
IYEAR	integer	ASCII converted last two digits of current year
FREQ	real	RPM of the compressor
CIM	real	immersion of the combination probe
CYAW	real	yaw angle of the combination probe
PREF	real	reference pressure for the KULITE probes
P1	real	pressure P_1 from the combination probe
P23	real	pressure P_{23} from the combination probe
P4	real	pressure P_4 from the combination probe
E	real	thermocouple output, Station 'O'
DE	real	thermocouple differential output from 'O' across rotor
XIM	real	immersion of either 'A'- or 'B' probe
YAW	real	yaw angle of either 'A'- or 'B' probe
IADD	integer	variable to be added to start and stop address for paced run to

		compensate phase angle between these probes
IDUM	integer	decision variable
IPAMO	integer	pacemaker mode (1 or 2)
IPAIR	integer	selected blade pair
ISTART	integer	start address for paced run
ISTOP	integer	stop address for paced run
INCR	integer	increment for paced run
IRPT	integer	number of repetitions at each IBLADE
J111	integer	dummy variable
J222	integer	dummy variable
DUM	real	dummy variable
IERR	integer	error flag used by FMP calls
NEW	integer	scratch variable used to change file name

FLOW CHART SUBROUTINE PACER







AD-A113 895

BDM CORP MONTEREY CA

TRANSONIC COMPRESSOR: PROGRAM SYSTEM TXCO FOR DATA ACQUISITION --ETC(U)

OCT 80 H ZEBNER

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N00014-78-C-0204

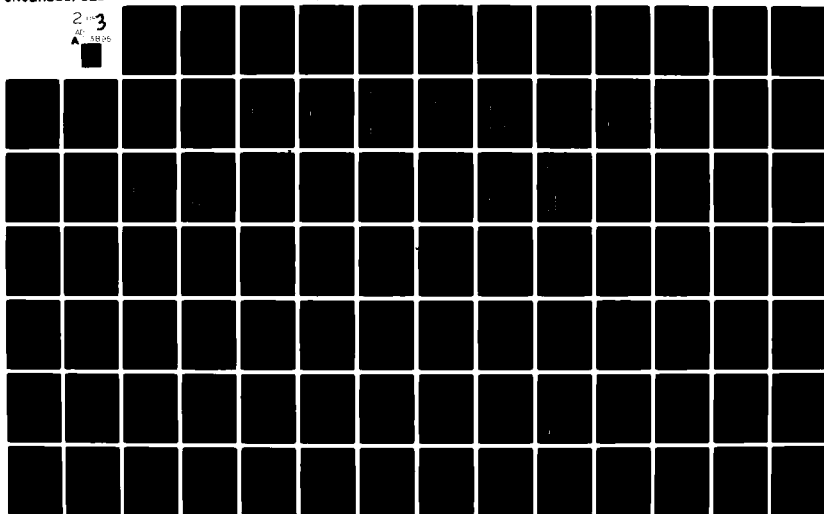
UNCLASSIFIED

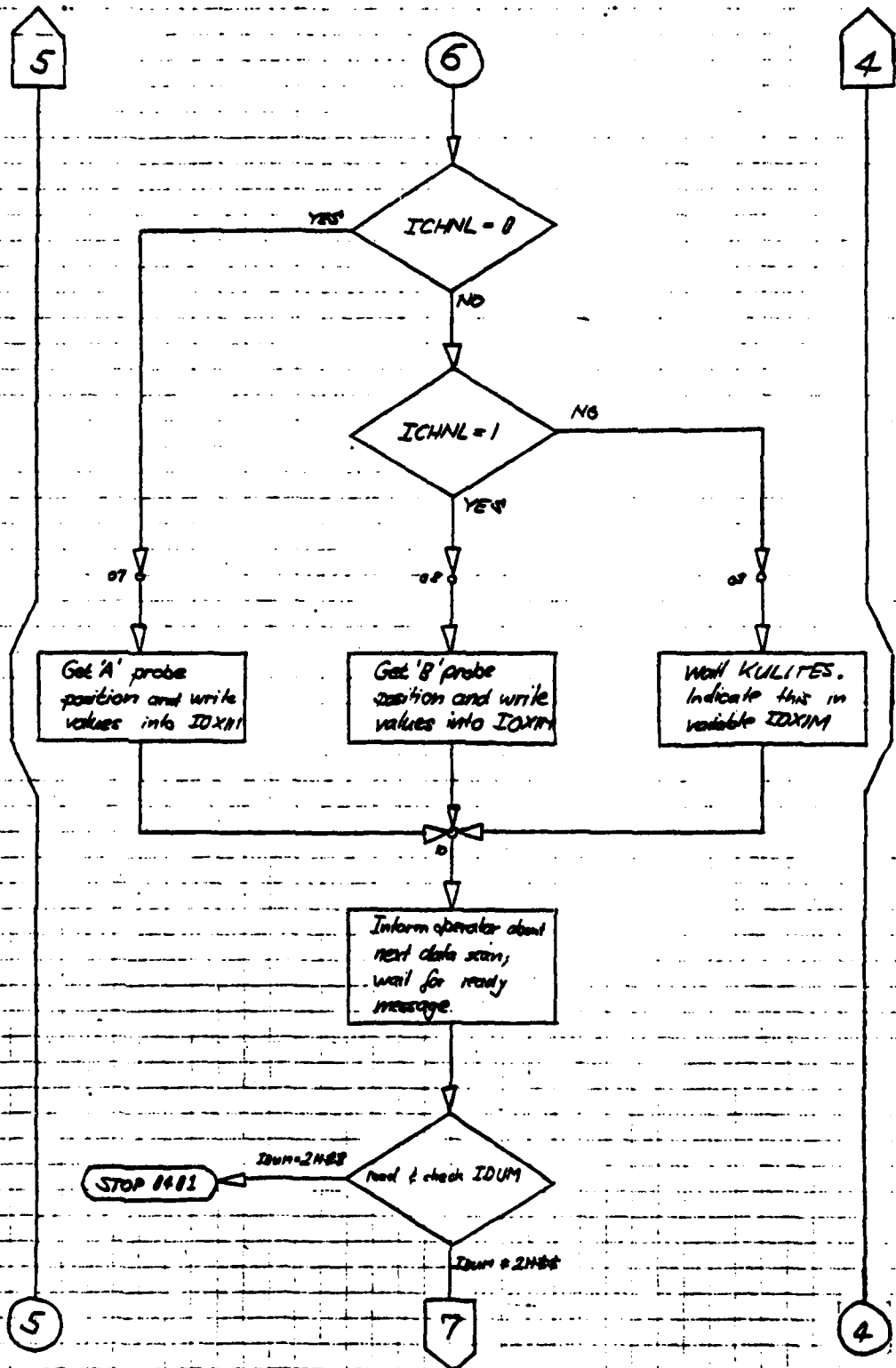
NPS-67-80-02CR

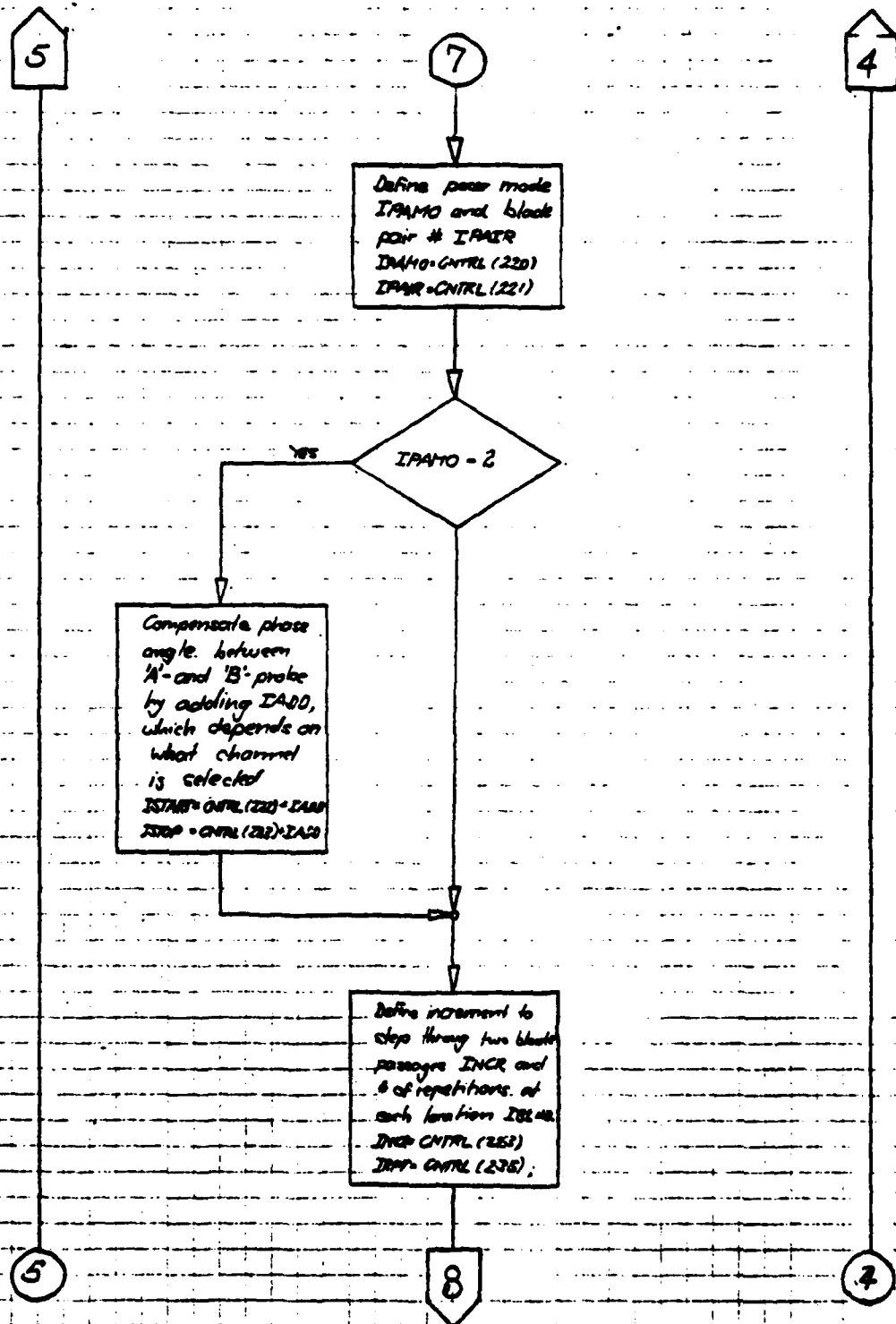
NL

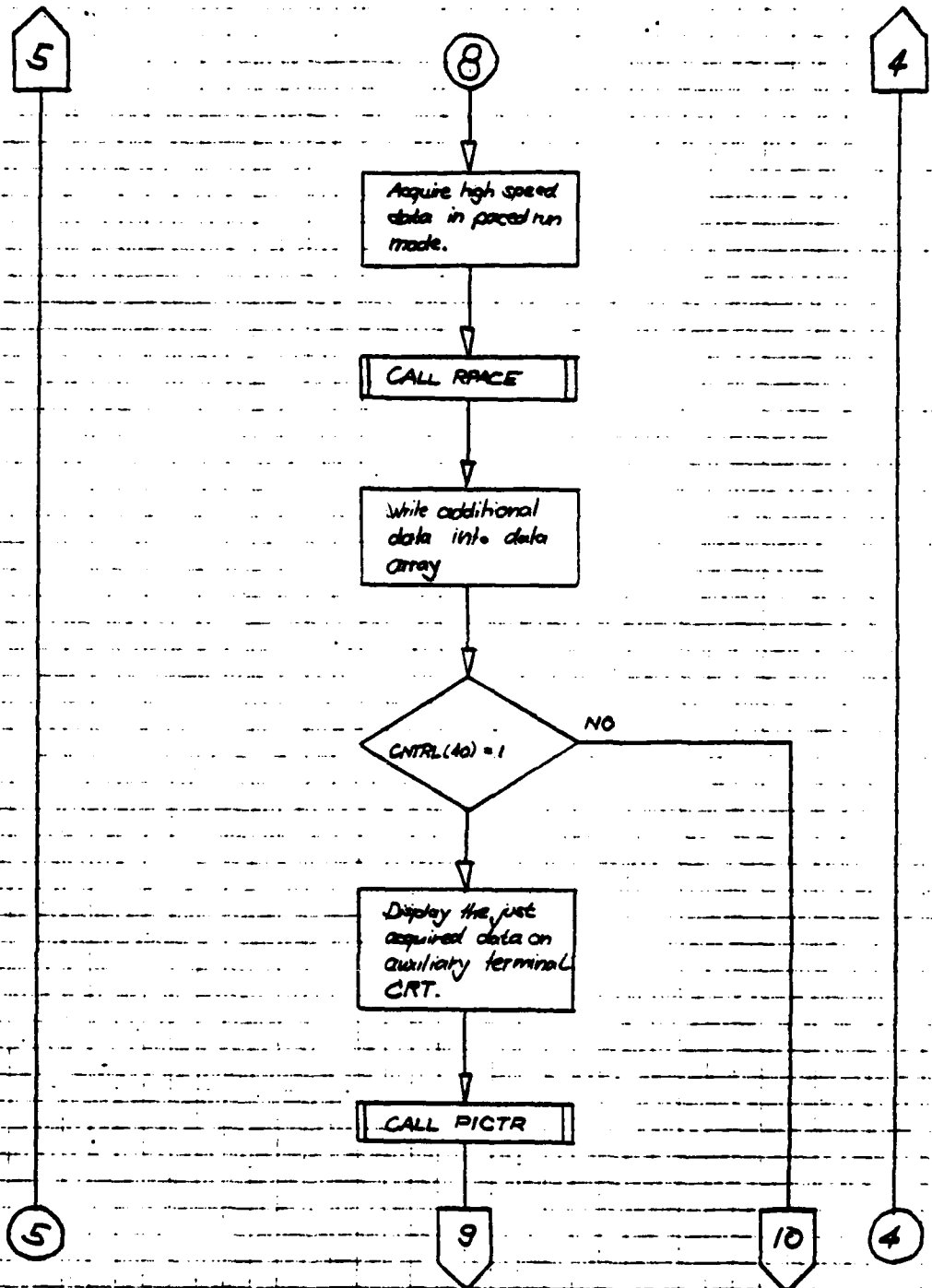
2 3
AL
A

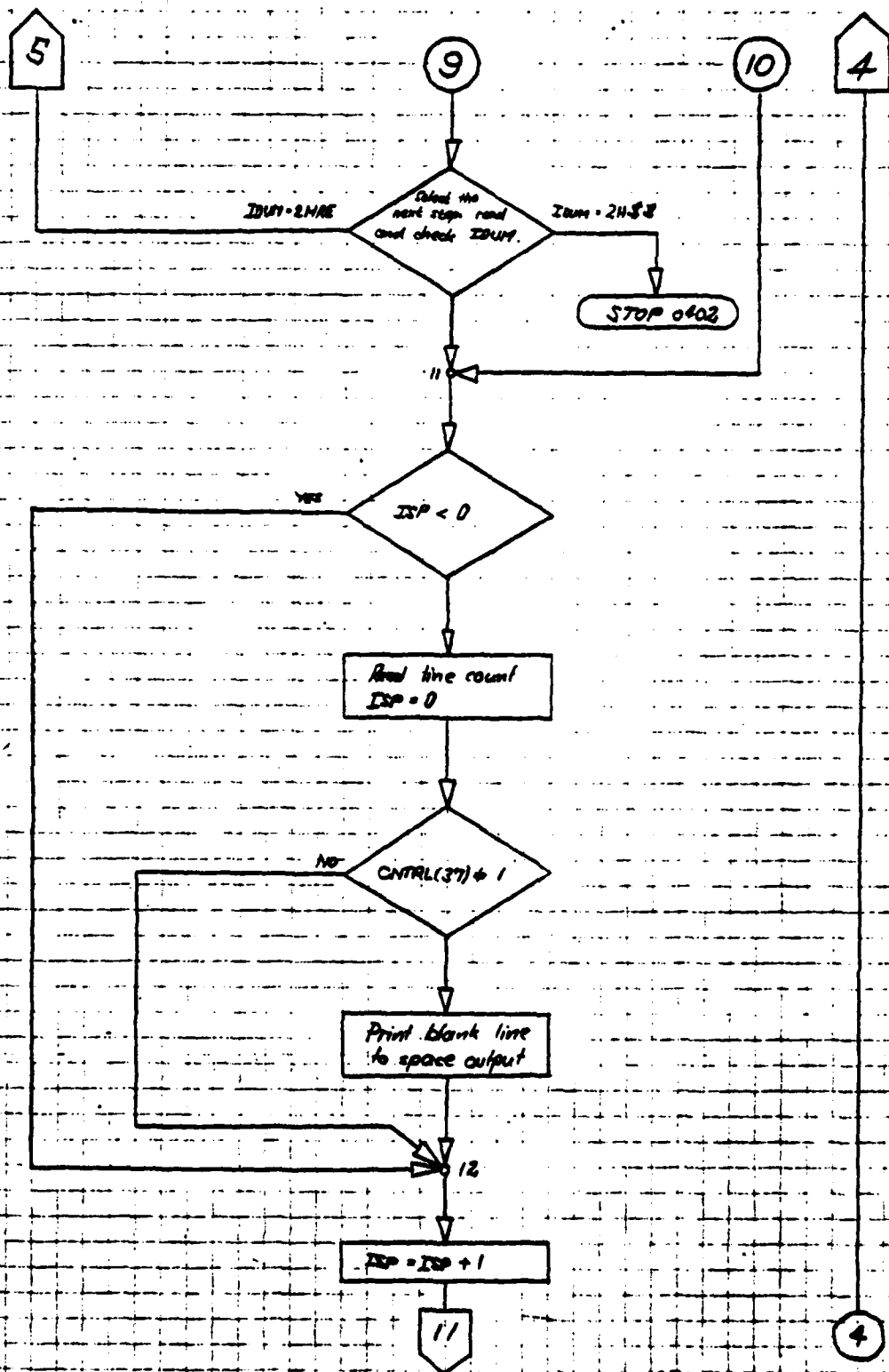
18/05

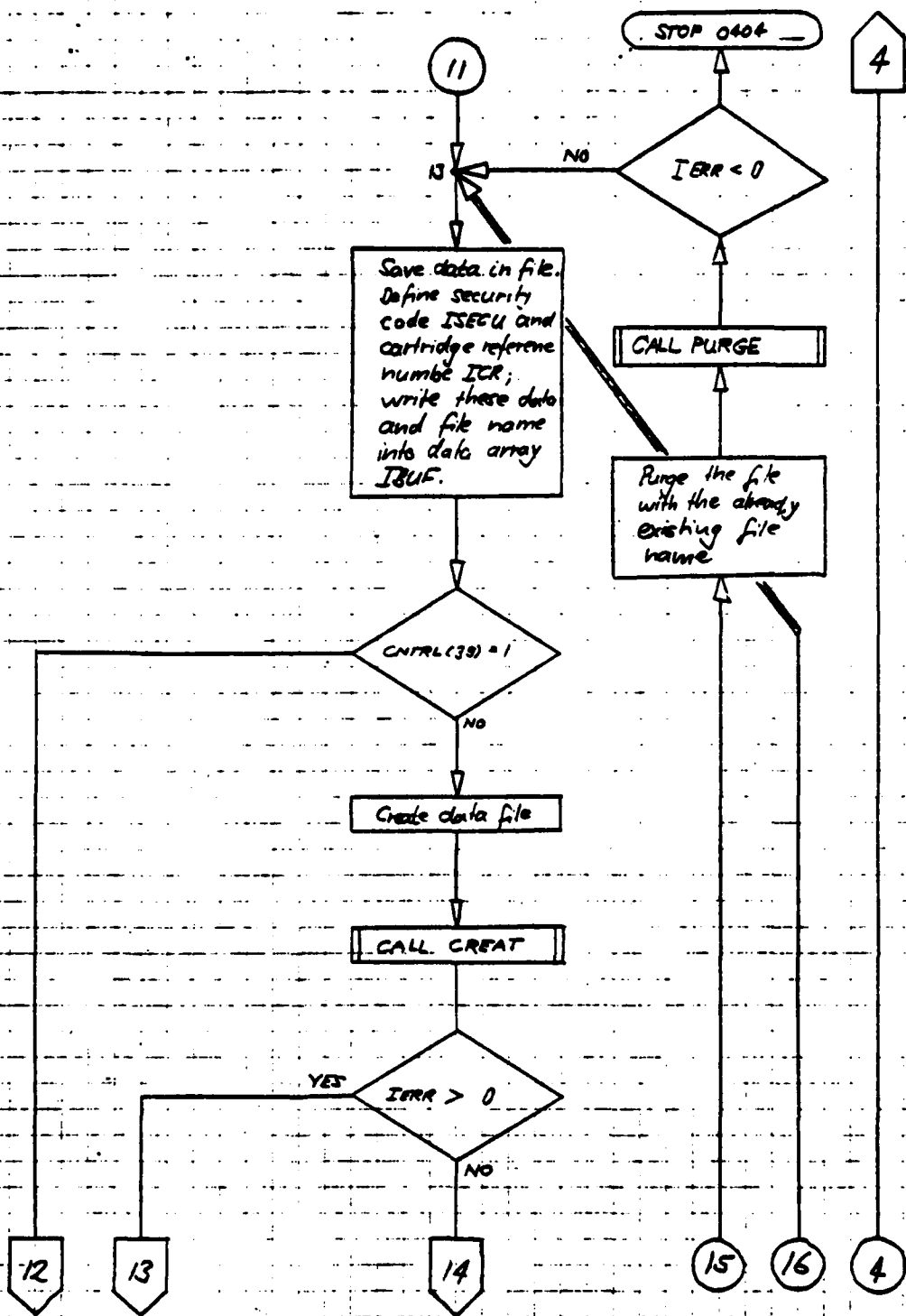


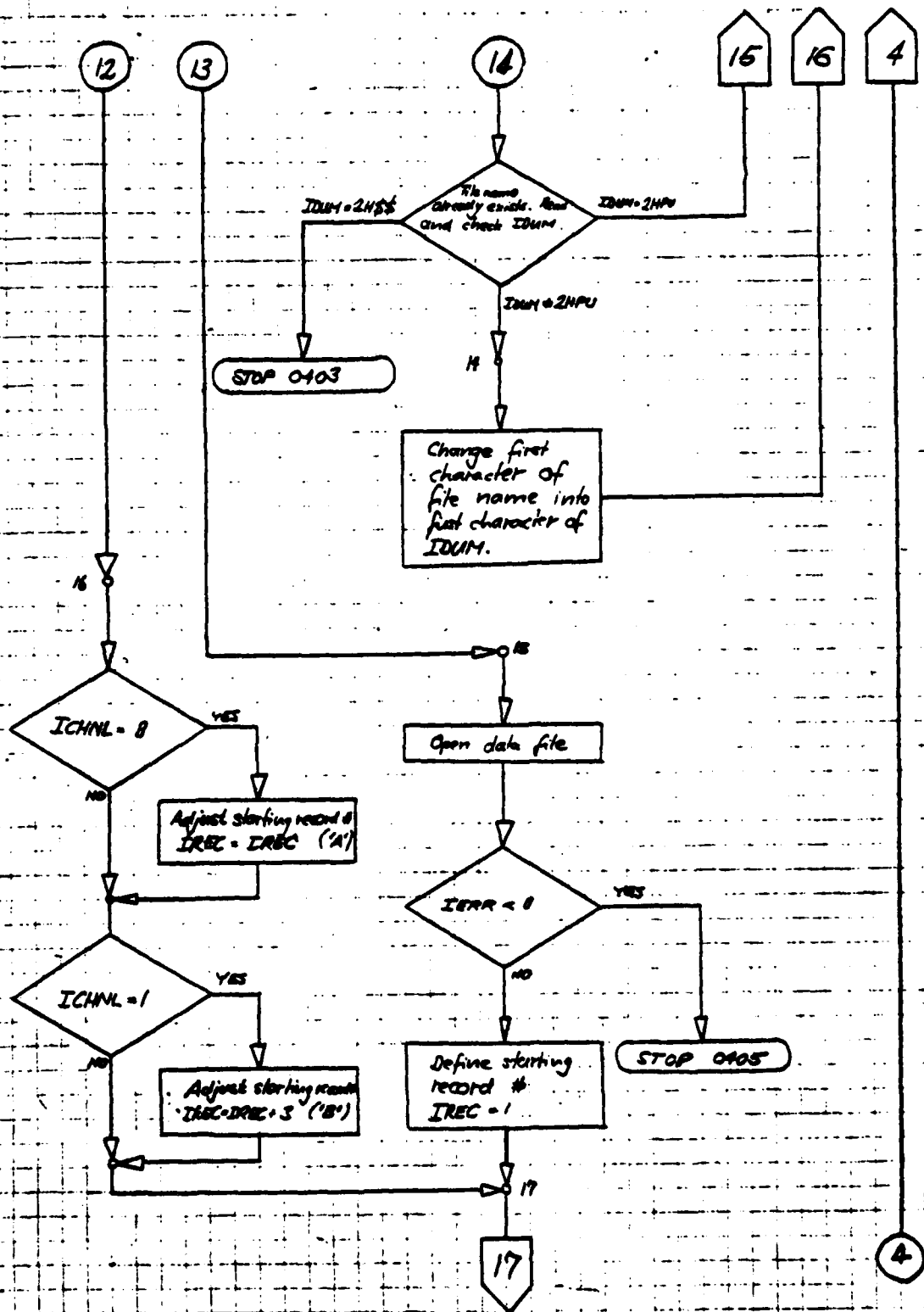


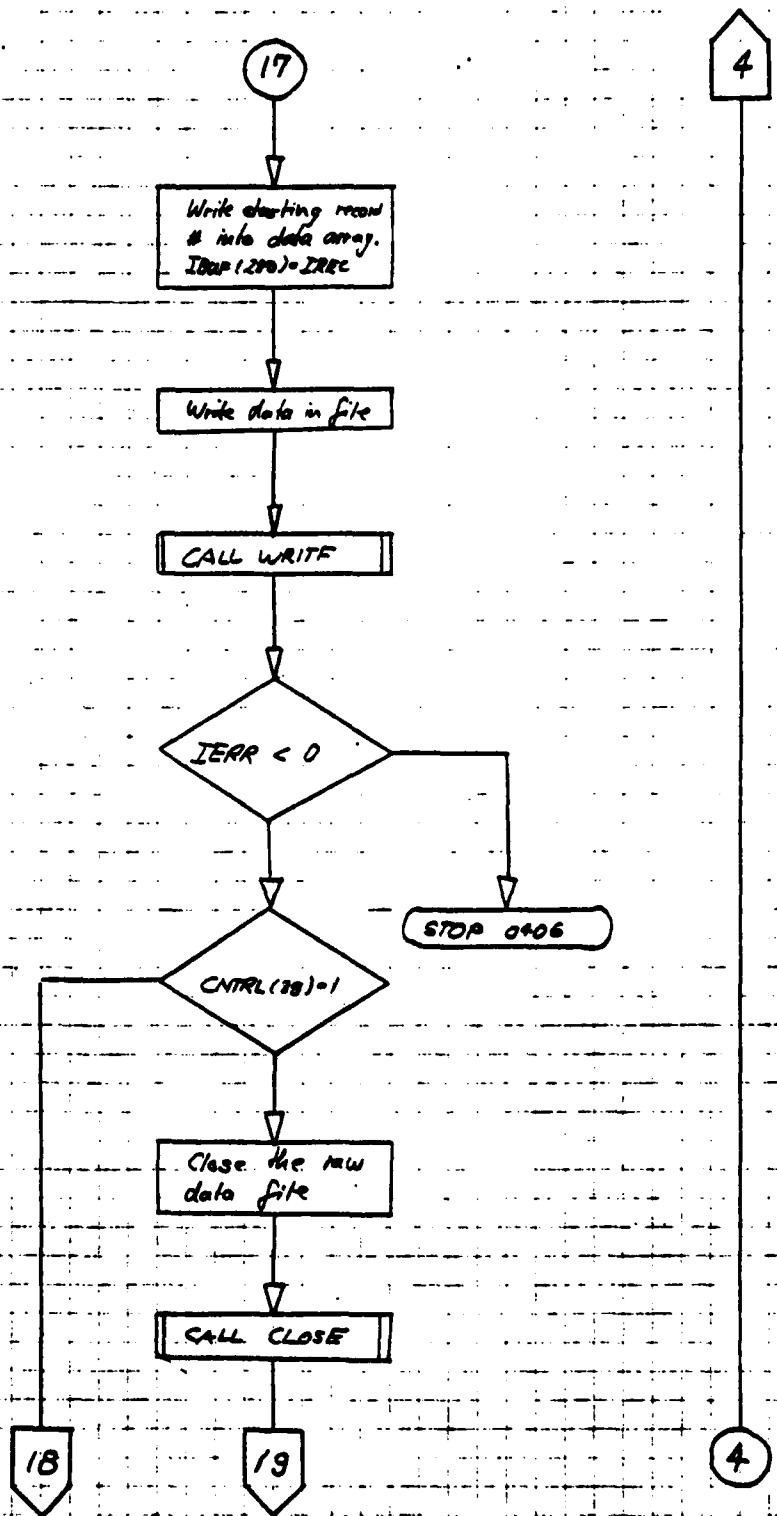


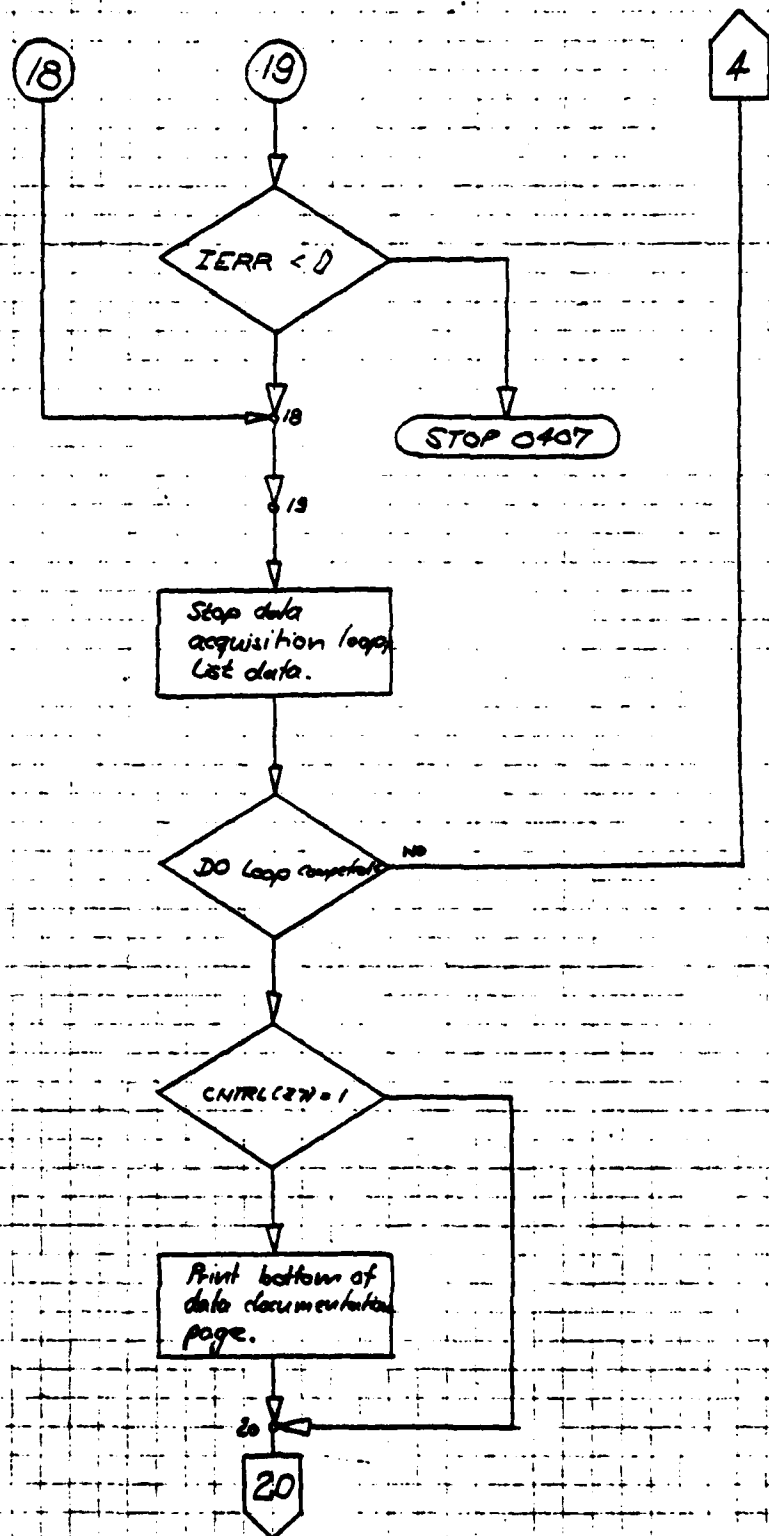


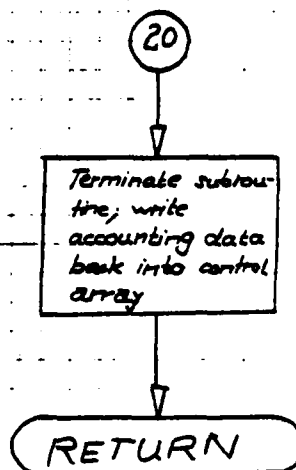












4.6. PROGRAM LISTING TXCOL

PAGE 0001 FTN. 2:47 PM MON., 25 AUG., 1980

```
0001 FTN4,L
0002      BLOCK DATA
0003      * / FMP / / IDC(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2),ISECU,ICR
0004      COMMON / FMP / IDC(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2),ISECU,ICR
0005      INTEGER IDC(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)
0006      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS **

BLOCK COMMON FMP SIZE = 00151

PAGE 0002 FTM. 2:47 PM MON., 25 AUG., 1980

```
0007      BLOCK DATA
0008      * / CIBUF / IFUF(1664)
0009      COMMON / CIRUF / IBUF
0010      INTEGER IBUF(1664)
0011      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS **

BLOCK COMMON CIBUF SIZE = 01664

PAGE 0003 FTN. 2:47 PM MON., 25 AUG., 1980

```
0012      BLOCK DATA
0013      *, / CONTR / CNTRL(256)
0014      COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0015      INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0016      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092-REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS **

BLOCK COMMON CONTR SIZE = 00256

```

0017 PROGRAM TXCD1 (3,99)
0018 .....
0019 .....
0020 .....
0021 .....
0022 .....
0023 .....
0024 .....
0025 .....
0026 .....
0027 .....
0028 .....
0029 .....
0030 .....
0031 .....
0032 .....
0033 .....
0034 .....
0035 .....
0036 .....
0037 .....
0038 .....
0039 .....

The operating system RTE IV B requests the data acquisition
program TXCD for the one stage transsonic compressor to be
split into several programs scheduled by the father program
program TXCD0. This son program TXCD1 consists of the sub-
routines ABSRV, CALIB, FREER and PACER. These handle the
acquisition of high speed data. The data transfer between
father and son program takes place via the control array
file CONTR (disc file CNTRLF) and the data array IBUF (disc
file IBUFF).
The utility subroutines ACON, CNTRL, CURVE, ICON, IPORT,
PICTR, REWRF, RPACE, SCANR, TIME and WAIT are added.
Author: Hans M. Zebner
Date: March 12, 1980
A detailed program description is available in the TXCD log.
Comment statements and statement numbers in the source code
match to the program description. This program is part of
the TXCD transonic compressor investigation program system.

* First son program of father program TXCD.

COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
INTEGER CNTRL(256)

DATA NOLF /006537B/
101 FORMAT (9X,"20X","A2)
102 FORMAT (" TXCD0 : PROGRAM ABORTED! NO SUBROUTINE HAS BE
*EN INITIALIZED.")
801 FORMAT ("CA")
1001 FORMAT ("F1R7M3A1H0T3")
1201 FORMAT ("PF4G6T")
1501 FORMAT ("CA")

CALL REWRF (-1,2)
LI = CNTRL(19)
IF ( CNTRL(50) .LT. 1 .OR. CNTRL(50) .GT. 4 ) GO TO 05

.....
Set interface bus and devices to remote control.

.....
CALL ABRT (7,2)
CALL RMOTE ( 8)
CALL RMOTE (10)
CALL RMOTE (12)
CALL RMOTE (15)
WRITE ( 8, 801)
WRITE (10,1001)
WRITE (12,1201)
WRITE (15,1501)

.....
Call subroutine indicated by CNTRL(50).

ISTOP = CNTRL(50)
IF ( CNTRL(50) .EQ. 1 ) CALL ABSRV
IF ( CNTRL(50) .EQ. 2 ) CALL CALIB
IF ( CNTRL(50) .EQ. 3 ) CALL FREER (X1,X2,X3)
IF ( CNTRL(50) .EQ. 4 ) CALL PACER (1)

.....
Release interface bus and devices from remote control.

CALL CLEAR (7,1)
CALL LOCL (7)

CALL REWRF (1,2)

```

PAGE 0005 TXC01 2:47 PM MON., 25 AUG., 1980

```
0092      WRITE (LI, 101) NOLF
0093      GO TO (01,02,03,04) ISTOP
0094      01 STOP 0177
0095      02 STOP 0277
0096      03 STOP 0377
0097      04 STOP 0477
0098      05 WRITE (LI, 102)
0099      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 00257

COMMON = 00000

```

0100 SUBROUTINE ABSRV
0101 .....
0102 .....
0103 .....
0104 .....
0105 .....
0106 .....
0107 .....
0108 .....
0109 .....
0110 .....
0111 .....
0112 .....
0113 .....
0114 .....
0115 .....
0116 .....
0117 .....
0118 .....
0119 .....
0120 .....
0121 .....
0122 .....
0123 .....
0124 .....
0125 .....
0126 .....
0127 .....
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0168 .....
0169 .....
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0171 .....
0172 .....
0173 .....
0174 .....

SUBROUTINE ABSRV
.....
Subroutine to acquire high speed data from the 1-stage axial
transonic compressor using miniaturized probes equipped with
KULITE semiconductor pressure transducers.
Author: Hans Zebner
Date: August 12, 1980
A detailed program description is available in the TXCO log.
Comment statements and statement numbers in the source code
match to the program description. This subroutine is part of
the TXCO transonic compressor investigation program system.
.....
*, takes data from the 'A' - 'B' - probe system.
.....
COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
COMMON / FMP / IDCBS,IFILE,ISIZE,ISECU,ICR

INTEGER IBUF(1664)
INTEGER CNTRL(256)
INTEGER IDCBS(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)

REAL POS(7),RBUF(64)
INTEGER NOLF,NOCR(2),ICLR(3)

EQUIVALENCE (IBUF(1),RBUF(1))

DATA NOLF /006537B/
DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
DATA IDCBS /144/

C FORMATS ABSRV START
101 FORMAT (" Did you calibrate the type 'A' and type 'B' probes
* on line? ",3(G14.2),2A2)
102 FORMAT (A2)
103 FORMAT (/ "79X""A2/" Since you forgot to calibrate
*these nice probes, I will do it right now."6X""A2/" p
*ress the RETURN key to continue the execution of the p
*rogram!"16X""A2/" "79X""A2/")
104 FORMAT (" ABSRV : CALL CALIB")
105 FORMAT (/ " Enter the following results from the on line cali
*bration!" 5X"/
* " PBARO PREF AURGEA AURGEB
* SLOPEA SECONA SLOPEB SECONB"/
* " ",2(G14.2),2A2)
106 FORMAT (1X,F7.2,1X,7(F7.6,1X))
107 FORMAT (" How many yaw positions for the type 'A' and type '
*B' probe? ",2(G14.2),2A2)
108 FORMAT ("WARNING: file "3A2" already exists! Type PU to "
*allow purge or enter any char-", file name."38X)
* / " ",2(G14.2),2A2)
109 FORMAT (" ABSRV : PURGE "3A2""A2""A2")
110 FORMAT (A1"1")
111 FORMAT (" ABSRV : File name "3A2" successfully changed to "3A2")
112 FORMAT (" ABSRV : CREATE "3A2""A2""A2""I1""I2""I3")
113 FORMAT ("15X"Read the probe positions; Yaw Angle and Immersi
*on."14X""A2")
114 FORMAT (" Enter case angle"34X,2A2)
115 FORMAT (/21X"Immersion"11X"Yaw Angle"/
*24X"Inches"19X"/
* " Combination probe "F10.3,10X,F10.3""/
* " Type 'A' probe "F10.3,10X,F10.3""/
* " Type 'B' probe "F10.3,10X,F10.3""//
* " Case angle "20X""F10.3""//
* "Type UP to update these readings"/
* " TA to take a data set at this constellation"/
* " "2A2)
116 FORMAT (" ABSRV : CALL PACER("I2")")
117 FORMAT (/ "79X""A2/" Check raw data from this "I2".
* yaw position for obvious errors!"18X""A2/" "79X""
* "2A2/
* " Type RE to repeat this point"48X""A2/

```

PAGE 0007 ABRV 2:47 PM MON., 25 AUG., 1980

```

0175      *      NE to proceed to the next point"40X""A2/
0176      *      EN to terminate the ,A'-,B'-probe survey at
0177      *this radius/operating point"A2/
0178      *      7X"  "70X""A2/
0179      *8X"  "2("",2A2)
0180      118 FORMAT (' Error: You want to proceed to the"I2". positio
0181      *n, but the data array only"8X""A2/
0182      *" can store"I2" positions, that you defined previously!"37X"
0183      *A2)
0184      149 FORMAT ("((3A2)))
0185
0186      601 FORMAT (1H ,15(1H ),33HTransonic Compressor Test Run # ,I7)
0187      602 FORMAT (1H ,28(1H ),6HDate: ,A2,1H/,A2,1H/,A2)
0188      603 FORMAT (1H ,",28(1H ),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h,////)
0189      604 FORMAT (1H ,",////,8X
0190      *,"A" - "E" - Probe Pass"I3" . ",
0191      *////)
0192      605 FORMAT (" 72X""//""41X""I2" . Yaw position")
0193      606 FORMAT (/42X""I2" . Yaw position"/" 72X""")
0194      607 FORMAT (

```

" ,28(1H),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h)

01195
01196
01197
01198
01199
02200
02201
02202
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02245
02246
02247
02248
02249

FORMATS ABRU STOP

.....
Accounting.
.....

IPAGE = CNTRL(212)
IDOC = CNTRL(213)
IDOCF = CNTRL(213)
IPAGE = IPAGE+1
IDOC = IDOC+1
IDOCF = IDOCF+1
ISECU = CNTRL(31)
ICR = CNTRL(30)
ISIZE(2) = 128
IFILE(2) = ICON(CNTRL(4),0)
IL = 128
ITYPE = 1
IFRST = 2HT1

.....
I/O Assignments; preset data array.
.....

LI = CNTRL(19)
LO = CNTRL(20)
LS1 = CNTRL(71)
LS2 = CNTRL(72)
DO 01 I=1,768,1
01 IBUF(I) = 025052B

.....
Ask operator, whether the 'A'-'B'-probe system has been
calibrated on line.
.....

WRITE (LI, 101) NOCR
READ (LI, 102) ICAL
WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
IF (ICAL .EQ. 2HSS) STOP 0101
IF (ICAL .NE. 2HNO) GO TO 02


```

0250      . . Call subroutine CALIB to calibrate 'A'-'B'-probe system.
0251      .
0252      .
0253      .
0254      .
0255      .
0256      .
0257      .
0258      .
0259      .
0260      .
0261      .
0262      .
0263      .
0264      .
0265      .
0266      .
0267      .
0268      .
0269      .
0270      .
0271      .
0272      .
0273      .
0274      .
0275      .
0276      .
0277      .
0278      .
0279      .
0280      .
0281      .
0282      .
0283      .
0284      .
0285      .
0286      .
0287      .
0288      .
0289      .
0290      .
0291      .
0292      .
0293      .
0294      .
0295      .
0296      .
0297      .
0298      .
0299      .
0300      .
0301      .
0302      .
0303      .
0304      .
0305      .
0306      .
0307      .
0308      .
0309      .
0310      .
0311      .
0312      .
0313      .
0314      .
0315      .
0316      .
0317      .
0318      .
0319      .
0320      .
0321      .
0322      .
0323      .
0324      .

```

CALL CALIB

Enter calibration results; print heading.

```

02 WRITE (LI, 105) NOLF
03 READ (LI, 106) SLOPEA, SECONA, SLOPEB, SECONB, AVRGCEA, AVRGCEB, PBARO
04 WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, 4, 1)
05 CALL TIME (IMON, IYEAR, IDAY, IHOUR, IMIN)
06 WRITE (LO, 601) CNTRL(4)
07 WRITE (LO, 602) IMON, IYEAR, IDAY
08 WRITE (LO, 603) IHOUR, IMIN
09 WRITE (LO, 604) IPAGE

```

Initialize data acquisition; create raw data file of the correct size. If the file name assigned to this data set already exists, the operator decides, whether to purge the already existing file (PU) or change this file name.

```

01 WRITE (LI, 107) NCCR
02 READ (LI, 108) NPOS
03 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
04 ISIZE(1) = 1+NPOS*4
05 IF (IDOCF .LT. 100) GO TO 03
06 IFRST = 2H$1
07 IDOCF = IDOCF-100
08 IFILE(1) = IFRST
09 IFILE(3) = ICON(IDOCF, 0)
10 CALL CREAT (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, ISIZE, ITYPE, ISECU, ICR, IDCBS)
11 IF (IERR .GT. 0) GO TO 06
12 WRITE (LI, 108) IFILE
13 READ (LI, 102) IDUM
14 WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, 3)
15 IF (IDUM .EQ. 2H$) STOP 0103
16 IF (IDUM .NE. 2HPU) GO TO 05
17 JSECU = ICON(ISECU, 0)
18 JCR = ICON(ICR, 0)
19 WRITE (LI, 109) IFILE, ISECU, JCR
20 CALL PURGE (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, ISECU, ICR)
21 IF (IERR .LT. 0) STOP 0104
22 GO TO 04
23 CALL CODE
24 WRITE (NEW, 110) IDUM
25 WRITE (LI, 111) IFILE, NEW, IFILE(2), IFILE(3)
26 IFILE(1) = NEW
27 GO TO 04
28 CALL OPEN (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, IOPTN, ISECU, ICR, IDCBS)
29 IF (IERR .LT. 0) STOP 0105
30 DO 07 I=1, NPOS
31 IREC = 1+(I-1)*4
32 CALL WRITE (IDCB, IERR, IBUF, 768, IREC)
33 IF (IERR .LT. 0) STOP 0106
34 CONTINUE
35 ISECU = ICON(ISECU, 0)
36 JCR = ICON(ICR, 0)
37 WRITE (LI, 112) IFILE, JSECU, JCR, ITYPE, ISIZE

```

0325
0326
0327
0328
0329
0330
0331
0332
0333
0334
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0336
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0342
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0345
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0360
0361
0362
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0364
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0371
0372
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0374
0375
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0377
0378
0379
0380
0381
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0383
0384
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0386
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0390
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0399

CCCCCCCC

.....
Position the raw data file is done by subroutine ABSRV. The
actual data are written in the data file by subroutine PACER.
CNTRL(37) is set to 1 in order to suppress printing a heading
in subroutine PACER. CNTRL(39) is set to 1 to tell subrou-
tine PACER not to create/open and close a new data file.
.....

```

IPOS = 0
08 IPOS = IPOS+1
IF ( IPOS .GT. NPOS ) GO TO 19
09 CNTRL(37) = 1
CNTRL(38) = IPOS
CNTRL(39) = 1
IF ( IPOS .EQ. 1 ) WRITE (LO, 605) IPOS
IF ( IPOS .GT. 1 ) WRITE (LO, 606) IPOS
IREC = 2+(IPOS-1)*6
CALL POSNT (IDCB, IERR, 1, IREC)
IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0107

```

CCCC

.....
Check position of probes before acquiring data.
.....

```

10 WRITE (LI, 113) NOLF
IC = 1
I2 = 1
DO 11 J=30, 35, 1
POS(I2) = SCANR(LS1, J, IC)
11 I2 = I2+1
DO 12 J=1, 5, 2
POS(J) = POS(J)*1000.
12 DO 13 J=2, 6, 2
POS(J) = POS(J)*10000.
WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
WRITE (LI, 114) NOCR
READ (LI, *) POS(7)
WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
14 WRITE (LI, 115) (POS(J), J=1, 7, 1), NOCR
READ (LI, 102) IDUM
WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, 12, 1)
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HUP ) GO TO 10
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HTA ) GO TO 15
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2H99 ) STOP 0110
GO TO 14

```

CCCC

.....
Acquire data in subroutine PACER.
.....

```

15 WRITE (LI, 116) IREC
CALL PACER (IREC)

```

CCCCCCCC

.....
Select the next step:
RE repeat the data acquisition at this yaw position
NE proceed to the next yaw position
EN terminate the survey at this operating point
.....

```

16 WRITE (LI, 117) NOLF, IPOS, (NOLF, I=1, 6, 1), NOCR
READ (LI, 102) IDUM
WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, 9, 1)
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HNE ) GO TO 08

```

```

0400      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HRE ) GO TO 09
0401      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HEN ) GO TO 17
0402      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2H66 ) STOP 0111
0403      GO TO 16
0404
0405
0406
0407
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0445
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0453
0454
0455
0456
0457

```

```

      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HRE ) GO TO 09
      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HEN ) GO TO 17
      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2H66 ) STOP 0111
      GO TO 16

      .....
      :
      :   Stop data acquisition. Write additional data (i.e. bareme-
      :   tric pressure, calibration results, number of points and yaw
      :   positions into first record (Directory) of the data file.
      :
      :   .....
17  CONTINUE
      DO 18 I=1,128,1
18  IBUF(I) = 025052B
      IBUF(1) = 256
      IBUF(2) = NPOS
      RBUF(2) = PBARO
      RBUF(3) = PREF
      RBUF(4) = AVGEA
      RBUF(5) = AVGEB
      RBUF(6) = SLOPEA
      RBUF(7) = SECDNA
      RBUF(8) = SLOPEB
      RBUF(9) = SECONB
      CALL TIME (IBUF(96),IBUF(104),IBUF(112),IBUF(120),IBUF(128))
      IREC = 1
      CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,IBUF,IL,IREC)
      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0112
      CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR)
      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0113
      WRITE (LO, 607) IBUF(120),IBUF(128)

      .....
      :
      :   Terminate subroutine; write accounting variables back into
      :   control array.
      :
      :   .....
      CNTRL(212) = IPAGE
      CNTRL(213) = IDOC
      CNTRL( 50) = -1
      RETURN

      .....
      :
      :   Error returns.
      :
      :   .....
19  WRITE (LI,110) IPDS,NOLF,NPOS,NOLF
      GO TO 17
      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 02498

COMMON = 00000

```

0458 SUBROUTINE CALIB
0459 .....
0460 .....
0461 Subroutine to control the on line calibration of the KULITE
0462 type 'A'-'B'-probe system.
0463 Author: Hans Zebner
0464 Date: August 13, 1980
0465 A detailed program description is available in the TXCO log.
0466 Comment statements and statement numbers in the source code
0467 match to the program description. This subroutine is part of
0468 the TXCO transonic compressor investigation program system.
0469 .....
0470 .....
0471 *, On-line calibration of KULITE probes.
0472 .....
0473 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0474 .....
0475 INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0476 .....
0477 REAL AVOLT(10), BVOLT(10), RPRES(10), DHM(10)
0478 INTEGER NOCR(2), ICLR(3), ITIME(5), IO(5)
0479 .....
0480 DATA NOLF /006537B/
0481 DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
0482 DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
0483 .....
0484 C FORMATS CALIB START
0485 101 FORMAT (/,"79X","A2/") Apply defined reference pressur
0486 * to KULITE pressure transducers! Input DHM "A2/"
0487 * multimeter read out to initialize calibration, RE
0488 * to repeat this part of the "A2/"
0489 * calibration or EN to terminate the on line calibr
0490 *ation! "21X","A2/","79X"/
0491 *
0492 102 FORMAT (5A2)
0493 103 FORMAT (F10.6)
0494 104 FORMAT (" CALIB : CALL FREER")
0495 105 FORMAT (" Switch PACER to free run mode; then press
0496 *CR to continue! "3A2)
0497 106 FORMAT (" Switch PACER to pacer run mode; then press
0498 * CR to continue! "3A2)
0499 107 FORMAT (" CALIB : CALL PACER("I2")")
0500 108 FORMAT (" Error: You did not perform a calibration at all
0501 *!"30X","A2)
0502 109 FORMAT (" Error: Please, ask yourself honestly, whether j
0503 *ust one point is sufficient"4X","A2/
0504 * to give an accurate calibration curve fit? I frankly doubt
0505 * it!"15X","A2)
0506 149 FORMAT ((3A2))
0507 .....
0508 601 FORMAT (1H ,15(1H ),33HTransonic Compressor Test Run # ,I7)
0509 602 FORMAT (1H ,28(1H ),6HDate: ,A2,1H/,A2,1H/,A2)
0510 603 FORMAT (1H ,",28(1H ),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h,////)
0511 604 FORMAT (1H ,",,////,8X
0512 * ) On Line Calibration Page "I2".
0513 * )
0514 605 FORMAT (/," "J", reference pressure applied"/)
0515 606 FORMAT (/," Calibration done! Take record on data".
0516 *"/)
0517 607 FORMAT (//1X"Calibration results: "/)
0518 608 FORMAT (1X"AVOLT("I1")="F8.6" BVOLT("I1")="F8.6" RPRES("I1")="
0519 *F8.6" DHM("I1")="F8.6)
0520 609 FORMAT (/1X"Type ,A, Probe : "/)
0521 *1X"SLOPE ="F10.6" SECON ="F10.6/)
0522 610 FORMAT (/1X"Type ,B, Probe : "/)
0523 *1X"SLOPE ="F10.6" SECON ="F10.6/)
0524 611 FORMAT ("

```

" ,28(1H),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h)

הנהגה

Accounting.

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0533 C .....
0534 IPAGE = CNTRL(214)
0535 IPAGE = IPAGE+1
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.....
I/O Assignments; print heading.
.....
LI = CNTRL(19)
LO = CNTRL(20)
CALL TIME (IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IHOUR, IMIN)
WRITE (LO, 601) CNTRL(4)
WRITE (LO, 602) IMON, IDAY, IYEAR
WRITE (LO, 603) IHOUR, IMIN
WRITE (LO, 604) IPAGE
IPTS = 0
.....
Limit on line calibration calibration to two A/D channels,
that contain the type 'A' and 'B' probe output voltage.
The current value of CNTRL(230) is temporarily stored in
the variable ITEMP.
.....
IPREV = CNTRL(230)
CNTRL(230) = 2
.....
Select the next step:
RE Repeat this point
EN Terminate the on line calibration
any number Proceed to the next point
.....
01 WRITE (LI, 101) (NOLF, I=1, 5, 1)
READ (LI, 102) IO
WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, 8, 1)
IF ( IO(1) .EQ. 2HRE ) GO TO 01
IF ( IO(1) .EQ. 2HEN ) GO TO 10
IF ( IO(1) .EQ. 2H$ ) STOP 0201
IDUM = 0
DO 02 I=1, 5, 1
IF ( IO(I) .NE. 2H ) IDUM = 1
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 01
CALL CODE
READ (IO, 103) DM
.....
Take free run data at a defined reference pressure.
.....
03 IPTS = IPTS+1
DMH(IPTS) = DM
04 WRITE (LI, 104)
WRITE (LI, 105) NOCR
READ (LI, 102) IDUM
WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2H$ ) STOP 0202
CNTRL(37) = 1
CNTRL(38) = IPTS
WRITE (LO, 605) IPTS
CALL FREEF (AVOLT(IPTS), BVOLT(IPTS), RPRES(IPTS))

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.....
Select the next step:
RE      Repeat this point
EN      Terminate the on line calibration
any number Proceed to the next point
.....

05 WRITE (LI, 101) (NOLF, I=1, 5, 1)
   READ (LI, 102) IO
   WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, 8, 1)
   IF ( IO(1) .EQ. 2HRE ) GO TO 04
   IF ( IO(1) .EQ. 2HEN ) GO TO 07
   IF ( IO(1) .EQ. 2Hss ) STOP 0203
   IDUM = 0
   DO 06 I=1, 5, 1
   06 IF ( IO(I) .NE. 2H ) IDUM = 1
   IF ( IDUM .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 05
   CALL CODE
   READ (IO, 103) DM
   GO TO 03

.....
Take paced run data at one defined reference pressure.

07 IF ( IPTS .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 11
   CNTRL(37) = 1
   CNTRL(38) = 1
   WRITE (LI, 106) NOCR
   READ (LI, 102) IDUM
   WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
   IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2Hss ) STOP 0204
   IREC = 1
   WRITE (LI, 107) IREC
   WRITE (LO, 606)
   CALL PACER (IREC)

.....
Calculate linear curve fit through data points.

   WRITE (LO, 607)
   DO 08 I=1, IPTS, 1
   08 WRITE (LO, 608) I, AVOLT(I), I, BVOLT(I), I, RPRES(I), I, DMH(I)
   CALL CURVE (IPTS, AVOLT, RPRES, SLOPE, SECON)
   WRITE (LO, 609) SLOPE, SECON
   CALL CURVE (IPTS, BVOLT, RPRES, SLOPE, SECON)
   WRITE (LO, 610) SLOPE, SECON

.....
Terminate subroutine; write accounting variables back into
control array; set CNTRL(230) back to its previous value.

09 CNTRL( 37 ) = -1
   CNTRL( 38 ) = 1
   CNTRL( 50 ) = -2
   CNTRL(214) = IPAGE
   CNTRL(230) = IPREV
   CALL TIME (IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IHOURL, IMIN)
   WRITE (LO, 611) IHOURL, IMIN
   RETURN

```

PAGE 0014 CALIB 2:47 PM MON., 25 AUG., 1980

```
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CCCC

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.....  
Error returns.  
.....  
10 WRITE (LI, 108) NOLF  
   GO TO 09  
11 WRITE (LI, 109) (NOLF, I=1,2,1)  
   GO TO 09  
  
END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 01525

COMMON = 00000


```

0697 SUBROUTINE FREER (AVOLT,BVOLT,PREFR)
0698 .....
0699 .....
0700 ..... Subroutine to acquire data using the HP 5610A A/D converter,
0701 ..... if the A/D converter is operated in free run mode.
0702 ..... Author: Hans Zebner
0703 ..... Date: August 14, 1980
0704 ..... A detailed program description is available in the TXCO log.
0705 ..... Comment statements and statement numbers in the source code
0706 ..... match to the program description. This subroutine is part of
0707 ..... the TXCO transonic compressor investigation program system.
0708 .....
0709 .....
0710 * Takes data from KULITE probes; A/D free run mode.
0711 .....
0712 COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
0713 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0714 COMMON / FMP / IDCBS,IFILE,ISIZE,ISECU,ICR
0715 .....
0716 INTEGER IBUF(1664)
0717 INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0718 INTEGER IDCBS(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)
0719 .....
0720 INTEGER NOLF,NOCR(2),ICLR(3),IOXIN(9)
0721 .....
0722 DATA NOLF /006537B/
0723 DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
0724 DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
0725 DATA FSULT /1.00/
0726 DATA IDCBS /1441/
0727 .....
0728 C FORMATS FREER START
0729 101 FORMAT ("27X"acquiring additional data"27X""A2)
0730 102 FORMAT ("B "F7.6,F9.6)
0731 103 FORMAT ("A "F7.6,F9.6)
0732 104 FORMAT (18H Wall KULITE)
0733 105 FORMAT ("28X"acquiring data from A/D"28X""A2)
0734 106 FORMAT ("24X"calculating the average voltage"24X""A2)
0735 107 FORMAT ("26X"storing data in file "3A2,26X""A2)
0736 108 FORMAT ("WARNING: file "3A2" already exists! Type PU to ")
0737 *allow purge or enter any char-")
0738 */ "acter but T to change file name."38X)
0739 109 FORMAT (" FREER : PURGE "3A2","A2":"A2)
0740 110 FORMAT (A1"2")
0741 111 FORMAT (" FREER : File name "3A2" successfully changed to "3A2)
0742 148 FORMAT (/3A2)
0743 149 FORMAT ((3A2))
0744 .....
0745 601 FORMAT (1H ,15(1H ),33HTransonic Compressor Test Run # ,I7)
0746 602 FORMAT (1H ,28(1H ),6HDate: ,A2,1H/,A2,1H/,A2)
0747 603 FORMAT (1H ,,,28(1H ),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h,////)
0748 604 FORMAT (1H ,,,//,,,8X)
0749 .....
0750 * Free Run Page "13".
0751 *////
0752 605 FORMAT (/1X""72X""/1X""72X""/
0753 1X" A/D input
0754 .....
0755 1X" # sample channel
0756 .....
0757 1X" # points"/1X""72X""/
0758 1X"Combination probe:"54X""/
0759 1X"Immersion vaw a. p1 p23 p4
0760 Tt dt "/1X""72X""/
0761 1X"KULITE probe: reference rotor average
0762 starting"/
0763 1X"Immersion vaw a. pressure RPM voltage
0764 * data in file record #"/1X""72X""/
0765 606 FORMAT (1H )
0766 607 FORMAT (1X""72X""/1X""219,45X,I9""/1X""7F9.6"
0767 *9X""/1X""9A2,F9.6,I9,F9.6,6X,3A2":"A2":"A2,I9""/
0768 *1X""72X""
0769 608 FORMAT ("

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*,28(1H),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h)

```

0767 901 FORMAT (" ERROR DETECTED IN PROGRAM FREER"/
0768 " CALL EXEC (1,20,IBUF(1),"I4" "I2" 4)")
0769 902 FORMAT (" A REGISTER IS "K6" B REGISTER IS "K6/")
0770 C FORMATS FREER STOP
0771

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.....
Accounting.
.....
IPAGE      = CNTRL(216)
IDOC       = CNTRL(217)
IDOCF      = CNTRL(217)
IPAGE      = IPAGE+1
ISECU      = CNTRL(31)
ICR        = CNTRL(30)
ISIZE(1)   = 13
ISIZE(2)   = 138
IFILE(2)   = ICON(CNTRL(4),0)
ITYPE      = 1
IFIRST     = 2HT2
ISP        = 0
IL         = 1664
.....

.....
I/O Assignments; preset data array.
.....
DO 01 I=1,1664,1
01 IBUF(I) = 177777B
LI        = CNTRL(19)
LO        = CNTRL(20)
LS1       = CNTRL(71)
LS2       = CNTRL(72)
ISU1      = CNTRL(61)
ISU4      = CNTRL(64)
NRPT1     = CNTRL(230)
NRPT2     = CNTRL(251)
NRPT3     = NRPT2+1
IMASK     = 177700B
IW        = CNTRL(250)
.....

.....
Print heading, unless CNTRL(37) is set to 1.
.....
IF ( CNTRL(37) .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 02
CALL TIME (IMON,IDAY,IYEAR,IHOUR,IMIN)
WRITE (LO, 601) CNTRL(4)
WRITE (LO, 602) IMON,IDAY,IYEAR
WRITE (LO, 603) IHOUR,IMIN
WRITE (LO, 604) IPAGE
02 IF ( CNTRL(38) .EQ. 1 ) WRITE (LO, 605)
.....

.....
Start data acquisition loop.
.....
DO 19 J1=1,NRPT1,1
WRITE (LI, 101) NOLF
ICANL = CNTRL(230+J1)
IDOC = IDOC+1
IDOCF = IDOCF+1
IF ( IDOCF = LI, 100 ) GO TO 03
IFIRST = 2HT2
IDOCF = IDOCF-100
03 IFILE(1) = IFIRST
IFILE(3) = ICON(IDOCF,0)

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.....
Acquire additional data required for reduction procedure.
.....
FREQ = SCANR(LS1,17,2)
FREQ = FREQ*10.0
CIM = SCANR(LS1,30,1)
CYAW = SCANR(LS1,31,1)
PREF = SCANR(LS1,37,1)
PREFR = PREF
P1 = ACQN(ISV4, 3, IW)
P23 = ACQN(ISV4, 4, IW)
P4 = ACQN(ISV4, 5, IW)
E = SCANR(LS2,18,1)
DE = SCANR(LS2,19,1)
.....
Get correct probe positions.
.....
IF ( ICHNL .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 04
IF ( ICHNL .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 05
GO TO 06
.....
Type 'A' KULITE probe (on A/D input channel 0).
.....
04 XIM = SCANR(LS1,32,1)
YAW = SCANR(LS1,33,1)
CALL CODE
WRITE (IOXIM,102) XIM,YAW
GO TO 07
.....
Type 'B' KULITE probe (on A/D input channel 1).
.....
05 XIM = SCANR(LS1,34,1)
YAW = SCANR(LS1,35,1)
CALL CODE
WRITE (IOXIM,103) XIM,YAW
GO TO 07
.....
Wall KULITE (on A/D input channels 2 and higher).
.....
06 CALL CODE
WRITE (IOXIM,104)
.....
Preset unused elements of data array IBUF.
.....
07 IF ( NRPT2 .EQ. 1664 ) GO TO 09
DO 08 J2=NRPT3,1664,1

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```

0922 08 IBUF(J2) = 000000B
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      .....
      Read voltages from A/D converter into data array IBUF;
      Starting element is IBUF(1); A/D is operated in the
      free run mode (4).
      .....

09  WRITE (LI, 105) NOLF
    CALL EXEC (1+100000B, 20, IBUF(1), NRPT2, ICHNL, 4)
    GO TO 11
10  GO TO 12
11  CALL ABREG (IA, IB)
    GO TO 21

      .....
      Calculate average voltage.
      .....

12  WRITE (LI, 106) NOLF
    DO 13 J2=1, NRPT2, 1
13  IBUF(J2)=IAND(IBUF(J2), IMASK)
    AVRGE = 0.0
    DO 14 J2=1, NRPT2, 1
14  AVRGE = AVRGE+FLOAT(IBUF(J2))
    AVRGE = FSULT*((AVRGE/32768.0)/NRPT2)

      .....
      Write average KULITE voltage (after amplification and
      conversion to digital notation) into AVOLT and BVOLT, de-
      pending on what signal has been digitized; The type 'A'
      probe is on A/D input channel 0 and the type 'B' on 1.
      .....

    IF ( ICHNL .EQ. 0 ) AVOLT = AVRGE
    IF ( ICHNL .EQ. 1 ) BVOLT = AVRGE

    IF ( ISP .LT. 5 ) GO TO 15
    ISP = 0
    IF ( CNTRL( 37) .NE. 1 ) WRITE (LO, 606)
15  ISP = 1+ISP

      .....
      Save data in file.
      .....

16  WRITE (LI, 107) IFILE, NOLF
    CALL CREAT (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, ISIZE, ITYPE, ISECU, ICR, IDCBS)
    IF ( IERR .GT. 0 ) GO TO 18
    WRITE (LI, 108) IFILE
    READ (LI, 149) IDUM
    WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, 3, 1)
    IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HSS ) STOP 0301
    IF ( IDUM .NE. 2HPU ) GO TO 17
    ISECU = ICON(ISECU, 0)
    ICR = ICON(ICR, 0)
    WRITE (LI, 109) IFILE, ISECU, ICR
    CALL PURGE (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, ISECU, ICR)
    IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0302
    GO TO 16
17  CALL CODE

```

PAGE 0019 FREER 2:47 PM MON., 25 AUG., 1980

```

0997      WRITE (NEW,110) IDUM
0998      WRITE (LI,111) IFILE,NEW,IFILE(1),IFILE(2)
0999      IFILE(1) = NEW
1000      GO TO 16
1001      18 CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
1002      IF (IERR .LT. 0) STOP 0303
1003      CALL WRITE (IDCB,IERR,IBUF,IL)
1004      IF (IERR .LT. 0) STOP 0304
1005      CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0)
1006      IF (IERR .LT. 0) STOP 0305
1007      WRITE (LI,148) ICLR
1008      JSECU = ICON(ISECU,0)
1009      JCR = ICON(ICR,0)
1010
1011      CCCCCC .....
1012      CCCCCC : Step data acquisition loop.
1013      CCCCCC :
1014      19 WRITE (LO,607) IDOC,ICHNL,NRPT2,CIN,CYAM,P1,P23,P4,E,DE,IOXIM,P
1015      * REF,FREQ,AURGE,IFILE,JSECU,JCR,IREC
1016
1017      CCCCCC .....
1018      CCCCCC : Terminate subroutine; write accounting variables back
1019      CCCCCC : into control array.
1020      CCCCCC :
1021      20 IF (CNTRL(37) .EQ. 1) GO TO 20
1022      CALL TIME (IMON,IDAY,IYEAR,IHOUR,IMIN)
1023      WRITE (LO,608) IHOUR,IMIN
1024      CNTRL(37) = -3
1025      CNTRL(38) = 1
1026      CNTRL(50) = -3
1027      CNTRL(216) = IPAGE
1028      CNTRL(217) = IDOC
1029      RETURN
1030
1031      CCCCCC .....
1032      CCCCCC : Error returns from EXEC calls; output error message to the
1033      CCCCCC : line printer and look what's in the A and B register.
1034      CCCCCC :
1035      21 WRITE (6,901) NRPT2,ICHNL
1036      WRITE (6,902) IA,IB
1037      GO TO 20
1038
1039      END
1040
1041      CCCCCC .....
1042      CCCCCC :
1043      CCCCCC :
1044      CCCCCC :
1045      CCCCCC :
1046      CCCCCC :
1047      CCCCCC :
1048      CCCCCC :
1049      CCCCCC :
1050      CCCCCC :
1051      CCCCCC :
1052      CCCCCC :
1053      CCCCCC :

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FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 01829

COMMON = 00000

```

1054 SUBROUTINE PACER (IREC)
1055 .....
1056 Subroutine to acquire data using the HP 5610A A/D converter,
1057 if the A/D converter is triggered through the pacer (paced
1058 run mode).
1059 Author: Hans Zebner
1060 Date: August 25, 1980
1061 A detailed program description is available in the TXCO log.
1062 Comment statements and statement numbers in the source code
1063 match to the program description. This subroutine is part of
1064 the TXCO transonic compressor investigation program system.
1065 .....
1066 *, Takes data from KULITE probes; A/D paced run mode.
1067 .....
1068
1069 COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
1070 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
1071 COMMON / FHP / IDCBS, IFILE, ISIZE, ISEC, ICR
1072
1073 INTEGER IBUF(1664)
1074 INTEGER CNTRL(256)
1075 INTEGER IDCBS(144), IFILE(3), ISIZE(2)
1076
1077 INTEGER NOLF, NOCR(2), ICLR(3), IBUF1(384), IOXH(9), IAVRGE(2)
1078
1079 EQUIVALENCE (IBUF(1), IBUF1(1)), (IAVRGE(1), AVRGE)
1080
1081 DATA NOLF / 006537B /
1082 DATA NOCR / 000033B, 040433B /
1083 DATA ICLR / 015524B, 015515B, 006537B /
1084 DATA IDCBS / 144I
1085
1086 C FORMATS PACER START
1087 101 FORMAT ("11X"acquiring additional data required for reductio"
1088 *n procedure"10X"A2)
1089 102 FORMAT ("A"FB.6,F9.6)
1090 103 FORMAT ("B"FB.6,F9.6)
1091 104 FORMAT (18H Wall KULITE)
1092 105 FORMAT ("79X"/" The next signal to be digitized
1093 * in paced run mode is on A/D input channel-13.
1094 * Plug in a lead from the amplifier output to the oscilloscope
1095 * if you desire
1096 * to monitor the data acquisition. Don't forget the c
1097 * omparator output signal! "79X"/
1098 * Press CR to continue the program execution!"35X"
1099 *79X"/)
1100 106 FORMAT ("21X"displaying wave form on terminal LU0"12,20X"
1101 *A2)
1102 107 FORMAT ("79X"/" CHECK digitized output on a
1103 * auxiliary console against amplifier output fed into "
1104 * A/D input channel "12". Press CR if data a
1105 * re OK. If an error is suspected
1106 * type RE to repeat this data acquisition!"38X"/
1107 *79X"/)
1108 108 FORMAT ("26X"storing data in file "3A2,26X"A2)
1109 109 FORMAT ("WARNING: File "3A2" already exists! Type ",
1110 *PU to allow purge or enter any char-",
1111 *acter but I to change file name."38X)
1112 110 FORMAT (" PACER : PURGE "3A2": "A2": "A2)
1113 111 FORMAT (A1"3")
1114 112 FORMAT (" PACER : File name "3A2" successfully changed to "3A2)
1115 113 FORMAT (IS,A2)
1116 114 FORMAT ((/3A2))
1117 115 FORMAT (3A2)
1118 601 FORMAT (1H,15(1H),33HTransonic Compressor Test Run # ,I7)
1119 602 FORMAT (1H,28(1H),6HDate: ,A2,1H/,A2,1H/,A2)
1120 603 FORMAT (1H,28(1H),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h,////)
1121 604 FORMAT (1H,7777,8X)
1122 * Paced Run Page "13"
1123 *////
1124 605 FORMAT (/1X"72X"/1X"72X"/
1125 * 1X" A/D input pacer blade start in
1126 *cre- stop # repe-"/
1127 * 1X" # sample channel mode pair count
1128 *ment count titions"/1X"72X"/
1129 * 1X"Combination probe:"54X"/

```

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```

1129      *      1X"immersion   yaw g.   p1      . p23      p4
1130      *      Tt      dt      "/1X""72X""/
1131      *      1X"Probe      reference      rotor average
1132      *      starting"/
1133      *      1X"immersion   yaw g. pressure      RPM voltage
1134      *      data in file record #"/1X""72X""/)
1135      609 FORMAT (1H )
1136      610 FORMAT (1X""72X""/1X""8I9""/1X""7F9.6,9X""
1137      */" "9A2,F9.6,I9,F9.6,6X,3A2"i"A2"i"A2,I9""/- "72X"
1138      *)
1139      611 FORMAT ( "

```

*,20(1H),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h)


```

1140 C FORMATS PACER STOP
1141
1142
1143
1144 CCCCC
1145
1146 Accounting.
1147
1148
1149 IF ( CNTRL(39) .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 01
1150 IPAGE = CNTRL(218)
1151 IDOC = CNTRL(219)
1152 IDOCF = CNTRL(219)
1153 IPAGE = IPAGE+1
1154 ISECU = CNTRL(31)
1155 ICR = CNTRL(30)
1156 ISIZE(1) = 3
1157 ISIZE(2) = 128
1158 IFILE(2) = ICON(CNTRL(4),0)
1159 ITYPE = 1
1160 IFRST = 2HT3
1161 01 ISP = 0
1162 IL = 384
1163
1164
1165 CCCCC
1166
1167 I/O Assignments; preset data array.
1168
1169
1170 DO 02 I=1,384,1
1171 02 IBUF(I) = 177777B
1172 DO 03 I=265,296,1
1173 03 IBUF(I) = 0
1174
1175 LI = CNTRL(19)
1176 LO = CNTRL(20)
1177 LA = CNTRL(21)
1178 LS1 = CNTRL(71)
1179 LS2 = CNTRL(72)
1180 TSU1 = CNTRL(61)
1181 ISV4 = CNTRL(64)
1182 NRPT1 = CNTRL(230)
1183 IM = CNTRL(250)
1184
1185 CCCCC
1186
1187 Print heading, unless CNTRL(37) is set to 1.
1188
1189
1190 IF ( CNTRL(37) .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 04
1191 CALL TIME (IMON,IDAY,IYEAR,IMOUR,IMIN)
1192 WRITE (LO, 601) CNTRL(4)
1193 WRITE (LO, 602) IMON,IDAY,IYEAR
1194 WRITE (LO, 603) IMOUR,IMIN
1195 WRITE (LO, 604) IPAGE
1196 04 IF ( CNTRL(38) .EQ. 1 ) WRITE (LO, 605)
1197
1198
1199 CCCCC
1200
1201
1202
1203

```

```

1204      : Start data acquisition loop.
1205
1206      DO 19 J1=1,NRPT1,1
1207      WRITE (LI,101) NOLF
1208      ICHNL = CNTRL(230+J1)
1209      IF ( CNTRL(39) .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 06
1210      IDOC = IDOC+1
1211      IDOCF = IDOCF+1
1212      IF ( IDOCF .LT. 100 ) GO TO 05
1213      IFRST = 2HS3
1214      IDOCF = IDOCF-100
1215      IFILE(1) = IFRST
1216      IFILE(3) = ICON(IDOCF,0)
1217
1218
1219
1220
1221
1222
1223
1224
1225
1226
1227
1228
1229
1230
1231
1232
1233
1234
1235
1236
1237
1238
1239
1240
1241
1242
1243
1244
1245
1246
1247
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1250
1251
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1254
1255
1256
1257
1258
1259
1260
1261
1262
1263
1264
1265
1266
1267
1268
1269
1270
1271
1272
1273
1274
1275
1276
1277
1278

```

```
09 CALL CODE .....  
WRITE (IOXIM,104)  
IBUF1(280) = 9  
XIM = -99.  
YAW = -99.
```

```
10  WRITE (LI, 105) ICHNL .....
      READ  (LI, 149) IDUM
      WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, 10, 1)
      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2H$* ) STOP 0401
```

```

IPANO = CNTRL(220)
IPAIR = CNTRL(221)
IF (IPANO.EQ.0) ISTOP = CNTRL(222)+IABB
INCR = CNTRL(223)
IRPT = CNTRL(225)
CALL RSPACE (ICHL,IPANO,IPAIR,ISTART,INCR,ISTOP,IRPT,AVRGE,0.0)

```

```

IBUF1(265) = IDOC
IBUF1(266) = ICHNL
IBUF1(267) = IPAMO
IBUF1(268) = IPAIR
IBUF1(269) = ISTART
IBUF1(270) = INCR
IBUF1(271) = ISTOP
IBUF1(272) = IRPT

IBUF1(273) = CIM * 1000000.
IBUF1(274) = CYAW * 1000000.
IBUF1(275) = P1 * 1000000.
IBUF1(276) = P23 * 1000000.
IBUF1(277) = P4 * 1000000.
IBUF1(278) = E * 1000000.
IBUF1(279) = DE * 1000000.

IBUF1(281) = XIM * 1000000.
IBUF1(282) = YAW * 1000000.
IBUF1(283) = PREF * 1000000.
IBUF1(284) = RPM

IBUF1(290) = CNTRL(4)
IBUF1(291) = CNTRL(5)
IBUF1(292) = CNTRL(6)

IBUF1(293) = IAUARGE(1)

```

```

1354      IBUF1(294) = IAVRGE(2)
1355
1356      * CALL TIME (IBUF1(352),IBUF1(360),IBUF1(368),IBUF1(376),IBUF1(384
1357      *)
1358
1359      .....
1360
1361      .....
1362
1363      .....
1364      Display the just acquired wave on terminal CRT, if
1365      CNTRL(40) is set to 1. The character used for the "plot"
1366      is defined by CNTRL(249).
1367      .....
1368
1369      WRITE (LI, 148) ICLR
1370      WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
1371      IF ( CNTRL(40) .NE. 1 ) GO TO 11
1372      WRITE (LI, 106) LA,NOLF
1373      J111 = 1
1374      J222 = 1
1375      CALL PICTR (LA,IDOC,J111,J222,CNTRL(249),DUM)
1376
1377      .....
1378
1379      .....
1380
1381      Select the next step:
1382      RE Repeat this point
1383      anything else Proceed to the next point
1384      .....
1385
1386      WRITE (LI, 107) ICHNL
1387      READ (LI, 149) IDUM
1388      WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,8,1)
1389      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HSS ) STOP 0402
1390      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HRE ) GO TO 06
1391
1392      11 IF ( ISP .LT. 5 ) GO TO 12
1393      ISP = 0
1394      IF ( CNTRL(37) .NE. 1 ) WRITE (LO, 609)
1395
1396      12 ISP = ISP+1
1397
1398      .....
1399
1400      .....
1401
1402      Save data in file. There are two options. The raw data file
1403      is either created/opened and closed by subroutine PACER
1404      (CNTRL(39) is set to anything but to 1) or this subroutine
1405      is called from subroutine ABSRV, which already has created/
1406      opened and positioned the raw data file and will close it
1407      (CNTRL(39) is set to 1). In both cases the raw data are
1408      written in file by this subroutine PACER.
1409      .....
1410
1411      13 WRITE (LI, 108) IFILE,NOLF
1412      JSECU = ICON(ISECU,0)
1413      ICR = ICON(ICR,0)
1414      IBUF1(257) = IFILE(1)
1415      IBUF1(258) = IFILE(2)
1416      IBUF1(259) = IFILE(3)
1417      IBUF1(261) = JSECU
1418      IBUF1(263) = ICR
1419      IF ( CNTRL(39) .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 16
1420      CALL CREAT (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,ISIZE,ITYPE,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
1421      IF ( IERR .GT. 0 ) GO TO 15
1422      WRITE (LI, 109) IFILE
1423      READ (LI, 149) IDUM
1424      WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,3,1)
1425      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HSS ) STOP 0403
1426      IF ( IDUM .NE. 2HPU ) GO TO 14
1427      WRITE (LI, 110) IFILE,JSECU,ICR
1428      CALL PURGE (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,ISECU,ICR)
1429      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0404
1430      GO TO 13

```

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```

1429      14  CALL CODE
1430      WRITE (NEW,111) IDUM
1431      WRITE (LI,112) IFILE,NEW,IFILE(2),IFILE(3)
1432      IFILE(1) = NEW
1433      GO TO 13
1434      15  CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
1435      IF (IERR .LT. 0) STOP 0405
1436      IREC = 1
1437      GO TO 17
1438      16  IF ( ICHNL .EQ. 0 ) IREC = IREC
1439      IF ( ICHNL .EQ. 1 ) IREC = IREC+3
1440      17  IBUF1(289) = IREC
1441      CALL WRITE (IDCB,IERR,IBUF1,IL,IREC)
1442      IF (IERR .LT. 0) STOP 0406
1443      IF ( CNTRL(39) .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 18
1444      CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0)
1445      IF (IERR .LT. 0) STOP 0407
1446      JSECU = ICON(ISECU,0)
1447      JCR = ICON(ICR,0)
1448      18  WRITE (LI,148) ICLR
1449
1450
1451      CCCCCC
1452      .....
1453      Step data acquisition loop.
1454      .....
1455      19  WRITE (LO,610) (IBUF1(J2),J2=265,272,1),CIN,CYAW,P1,P23,P4,E,DE
1456      * ,IOXIM,PREFR,FREQ,AVRGE,IFILE,JSECU,JCR,IREC
1457
1458
1459      CCCCCC
1460      .....
1461      Terminate subroutine; write accounting data back
1462      into control array.
1463      .....
1464      IF ( CNTRL(37) .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 20
1465      CALL TIME (IMON,IDAY,IYEAR,IMOUR,IMIN)
1466      WRITE (LO,611) IMOUR,IMIN
1467      20  CNTRL( 37) = -4
1468      CNTRL( 38) = 1
1469      CNTRL( 39) = -4
1470      CNTRL( 50) = -4
1471      CNTRL(218) = IPAGE
1472      CNTRL(219) = IDOC
1473      RETURN
1474
1475      END
1476
1477
1478
1479
1480
1481

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 02561

COMMON = 00000

5. PROGRAM TXCO2

5.1. DESCRIPTION

TXCO2 is a son program of the father program TXCO0, by which it is scheduled if one of the following operations is desired:

5 - Radial survey using the combination probe

6 - Scan through all steady state data

When scheduled by TXCO0, which suspends operation while the son program TXCO2 executes, the program TXCO2 reads the program control array from the disc, sets the HP interface bus and the measurement and control devices to remote control and programs the digital voltmeter (DVM), the scanners and the counter. CNTRL(50) is the actual decision variable to select and call the subroutine, which performs the desired operation. When this subroutine has terminated, the interface bus and the devices are released from remote control and the control array is written into a disc file, so that the next TXCO module can read it. The correct termination of each subroutine can be verified by checking the stop codes. Note that each stop code ending in 77 indicates correct execution of a subroutine.

<u>CNTRL(50)</u>	<u>Subroutine</u>	<u>STOP Code</u>
5	COMB	TXCO2 : STOP 0577
6	STDY	TXCO2 : STOP 0677

Any other STOP code indicates a mistake and with the help of a program list the operator can trace the problem. The first two digits of the STOP code identify the subroutine. An example: if the program stops at STOP code 0604, the first

two digits read 6 and tells the operator that it was sub-routine STDY which encountered problems. The last two digits read 04 (no error would give 77). A program list reveals that the failure occurred after attempting to purge an existing data file using FMP (File Management Package) sub-routine PURGE near line 752. Maybe the cartridge, where the raw data are directed, has not been mounted with the MC-command from FMGR. STOP codes are crucial to a complex program system in order to rapidly detect and salvage problems, even during a test run.

EXTERNALS: REWRF, ABERT, RMOTE, COMB, STDY, CLEAR, LOCL

COMMON BLOCKS: FMP, CIBUF, CONTR

FORTTRAN conventions for the HP 21 MX computer request COMMON blocks to be predefined in a BLOCK DATA subroutine prior to using a COMMON block in a program, subroutine or function.

<u>BLOCK DATA Subroutine</u>	<u>Arrays & Variables</u>	<u>Length in Words</u>
FMP	IDCB, IFILE, ISIZE, ISECIA, ICR	227B = 151 ₁₀
CIBUF	IBUF	3200B = 1664
CONTR	CNTRL	400B = 256

The arrays and variables allocated by the COMMON block FMP are frequently used for the data transfer from and to the disc. COMMON block CIBUF is designed to take the largest raw data array in the TXCO data acquisition and reduction system - IBUF(1664) in subroutine FREER. The largest data array in TXCO2 is PDAT (24, 21) with 1008 = 2*21*24 words. The TXCO2 subroutines only partially use the COMMON area. The COMMON

block CONTR allocates the space for the control array CNTRL. Since each individual subroutine saves the data prior to terminating, the buffer area for the raw data can be shared by more than one subroutine or function.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS: None

ERROR MESSAGES: If CNTRL(50) is less than 5 or greater than 6, no subroutine can be selected and the program terminates outputting an error message (FORMAT 102) to the standard input device; i.e. the terminal.

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information study the flow chart and the information given in the subroutine descriptions.

DATA FILE: None

VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA FMP:

IDCB (144)	integer	data control block
IFILE (3)	integer	array to contain file name
ISIZE (2)	integer	array to contain # of records in the first and record length in the second 16-bit word
ISECU	integer	security code of data file
ICR	integer	cartridge reference number, where data file is located

VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA CIBUF:

IBUF (1664)	integer	buffer array for the raw data
-------------	---------	-------------------------------

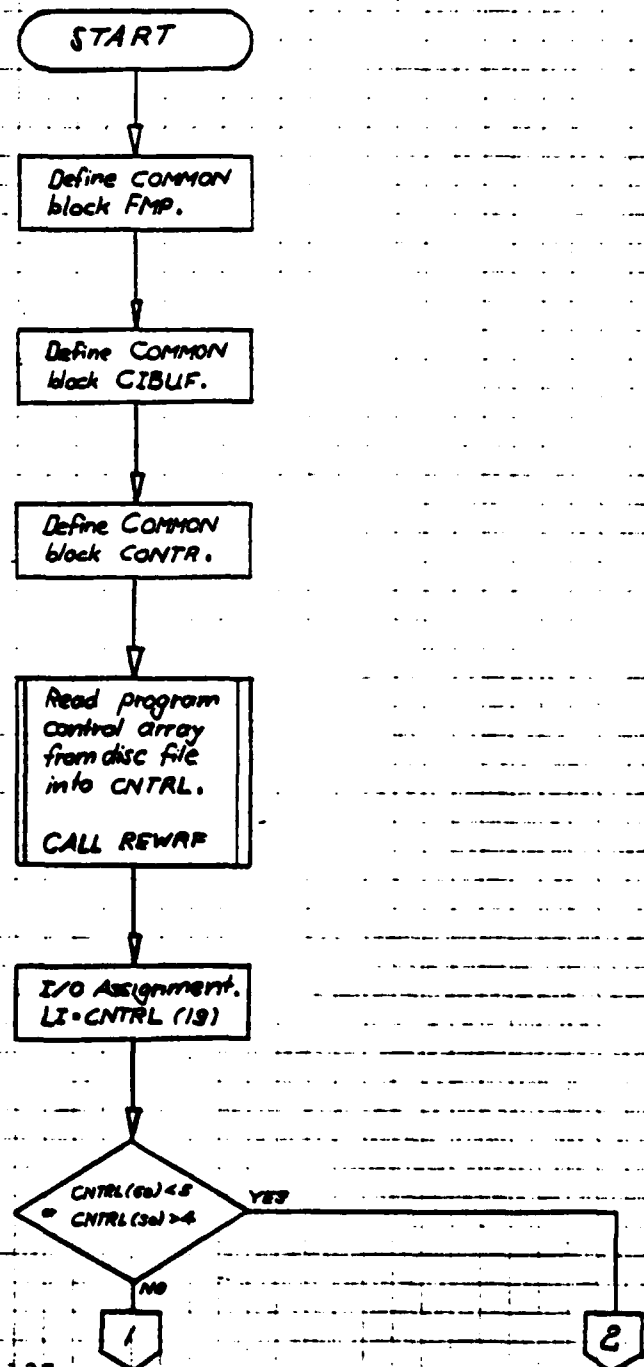
VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA CONTR:

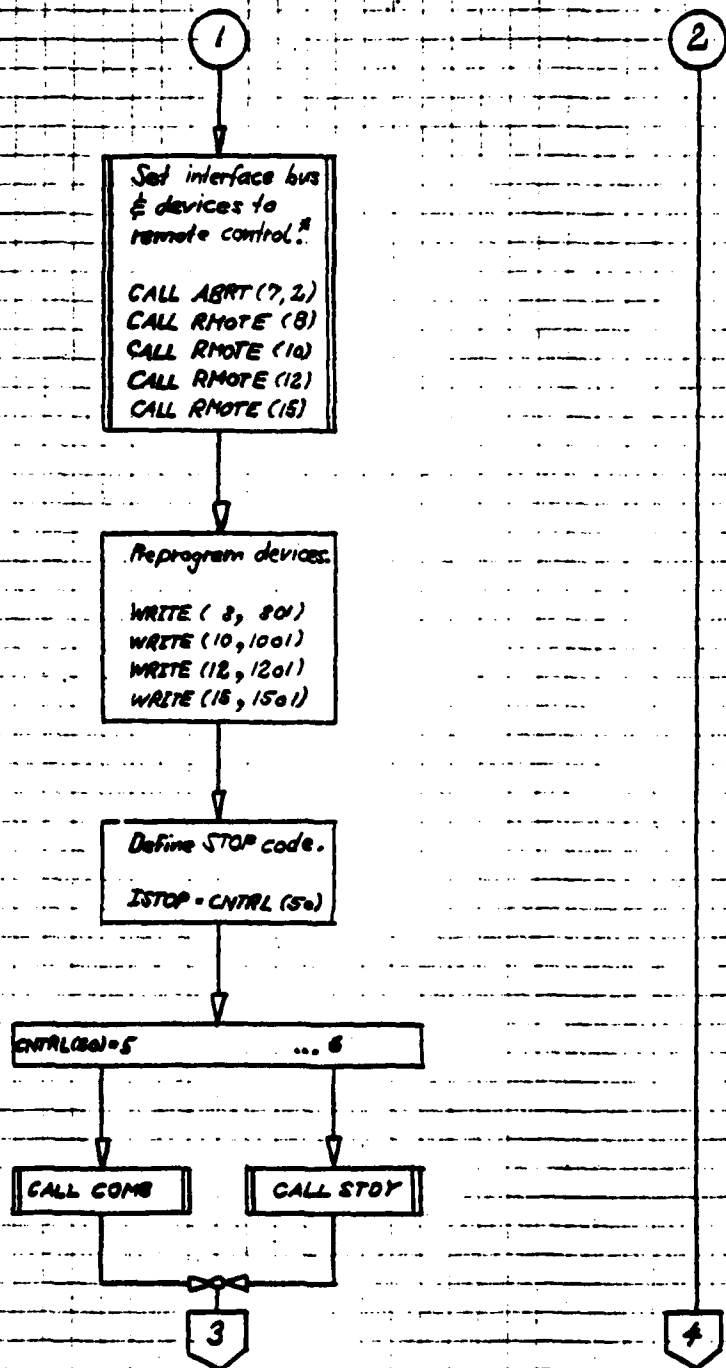
CNTRL (256)	integer	program control array
-------------	---------	-----------------------

VARIABLES IN PROGRAM TXCO2:

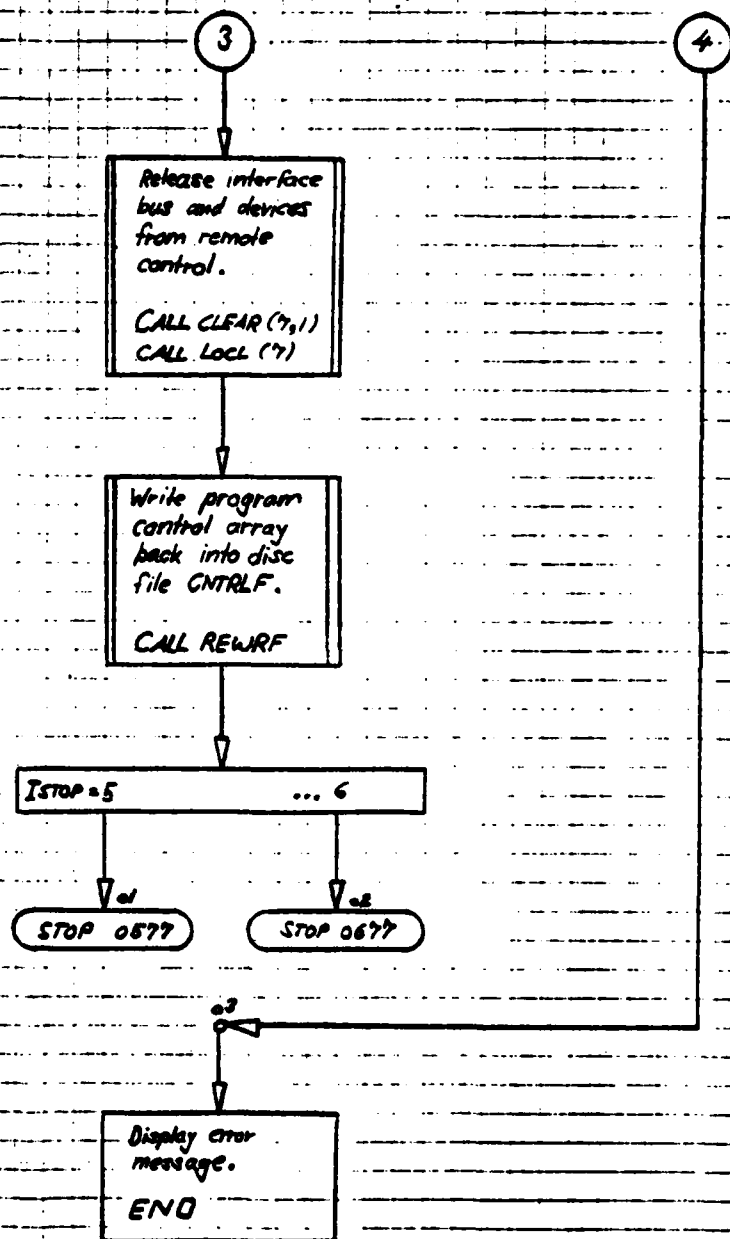
CNTRL (256)	integer	program control array
NOLF	integer	suppresses line feed
LI	integer	LU# of standard input device (terminal)
ISTOP	integer	control variable to select STOP code

FLOW CHART PROGRAM TXC02:





* LI ASSIGNMENTS: 2 Scanner #1
 10 Digital Voltmeter (DVM)
 12 Digital Counter
 15 Scanner #2
 7 HP Interface bus



5.2. SUBROUTINE COMB:

PURPOSE: Acquisition of flow data from the transonic 1-stage axial compressor using a pneumatic 4-hole combination probe. The data necessary for the reduction procedure (PROGRAM REDCO: Reduce Combination probe data) are recorded also. Up to 24 different radial positions can be recorded. Taking more than one scan at one and the same radial position should be avoided, because the reduction program (originally written by R. Shreeve for the Laboratory's HP 9830 calculator and rewritten by F. Neuhooff for the more advanced HP 21 MX computer) is not set up for this condition.

ARGUMENTS: None

EXTERNALS: TIME, SCANR, ACQN, CREAT, PURGE, OPEN, WRITE, CLOSE

COMMON BLOCKS: CIBUF, CONTR, FMP. For detailed explanation refer to the TXCO2 description.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS:

RE ... Repeat data acquisition at this radial position.

NE ... Proceed to the next radial position.

EN ... End survey at this operating condition.

UP ... Update position readings of probes prior to data taking.

TA ... Initialisation command to take data.

TR ... Transfer raw data to HP 9830.

ST ... Store raw data in 21 MX disc file.

PU ... Allow purge of an existing data file.

ERROR MESSAGES: None

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart. After having assigned the accounting data, assigned the I/O references, COMB asks the operator whether the radial survey takes place ahead of the (IPOS = 1) rotor or behind the (IPOS = 2) rotor. IPOS later will be used to identify the correct data port (see Appendix A.1: Data Locations). The raw data array IBUF - which is set equivalent to real array PDAT (Prob Data; used instead of IBUF, which is an integer array) is first preset with zeroes. Before the operator goes ahead and allows the subroutine to gather data (Input: TA; see key to raw data array), he can monitor the probe positions by updating its reading (Input: UP), until the probe is manually set to the desired position. Upon completion of the data scan the acquired data are printed and the next step depends on the operator's decision. If a preliminary check reveals erroneous data, the scan at this radial position should be repeated (Input: RE). If the data are correct, the operator either proceeds to the next radial position (Input: NE) or terminates the radial combination probe survey (Input: EN) at this operating condition. The subroutine then asks where to dump the data. When this routine was developed the data reduction program for the combination probe was not available in the 21 MX system, hence the option to transfer the data to the 9830 calculator (Input: TR) was used. But the data can as well be stored in a 21 MX disc file (Input: ST). If the raw data file with the automatically

determined name already exists, the operator either allows overwriting the existing file (Input: PU) or renames the current data file (Input: any alphabetic character other than T). The subroutine terminates printing the data file name at the bottom of the data documentation page.

DATA FILE: The default file name is T5rrss (rr ... ASCII converted run #; ss ... ASCII converted sequential #).

VARIABLES:

IBUF (1664)	integer	buffer array
CNTRL (256)	integer	control array
IDCB (144)	integer	data control block, used for FMP calls
IFILE (3)	integer	array to contain current file name
ISIZE (2)	integer	specifies # of records and record length
ISECU	integer	security code of data file
ICR	integer	cartridge reference number, where the raw data file is located
JSECU	integer	ASCII converted security code
JCR	integer	ASCII converted cartridge reference number
PDAT(21,24)	real	raw data array, set equivalent to IBUF

POS (7)	real	array to contain probe positions
NOLF	integer	suppresses line feed
NOCR (2)	integer	suppresses line feed and carriage RETURN
ICLR (3)	integer	clears line above cursor
IDCBS	integer	length of data control block
IENTR	integer	multiple entry flag
IDOC	integer	count of current program run
IDOCF	integer	count of current data file sequential #
ITYPE	integer	type of raw data file
IL	integer	number of words to be transferred in FMP calls
LI	integer	LU# of standard input device (terminal)
LO	integer	LU# of standard output device (line printer)
IPOS	integer	Flag to indicate measurement location
IMON	integer	ASCII converted month of current year
IYEAR	integer	ASCII converted last two digits of current year
IDAY	integer	ASCII converted day of the month
IHOURL	integer	ASCII converted hour of the day (24 h clock)
IMIN	integer	ASCII converted minute of the hour

J1	integer	Subscript for data array PDAT
IS	integer	LU# of the selected scanner
IC	integer	Instrument code (DVM ... 1 and digital counter ... 3)
I2	integer	Subscript for position array POS
J3	integer	Contains channel of desired scanner
IDUM	integer	Decision variable
IW	integer	Determines delay in tens of milliseconds between closing S/V port and DVM reading
JO	integer	Number of selected S/V
SUM	real	Variable used to compute average
ISYNCH	integer	Synchronisation variable to coordinate data transfer 21 MX → 9830
NEW	integer	Scratch variable used to rename files

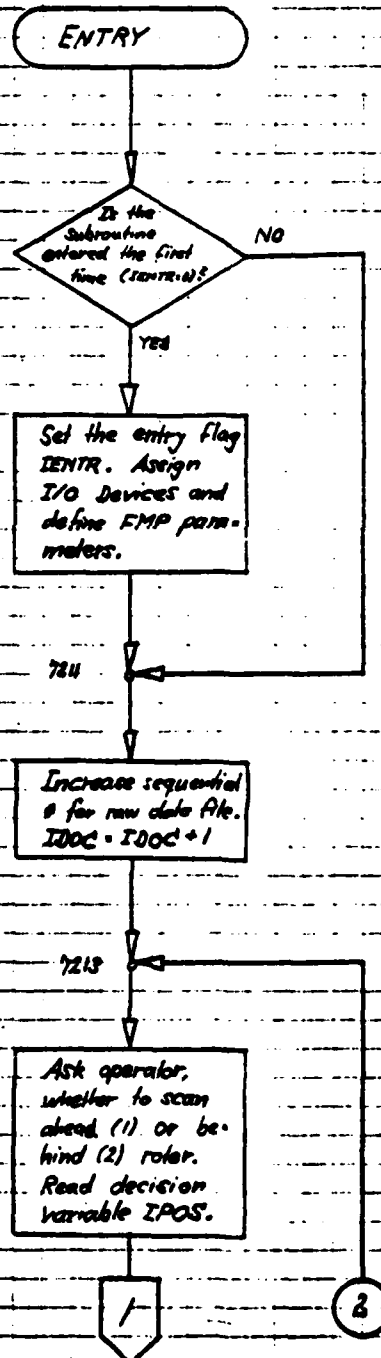
Key to data array PDAT

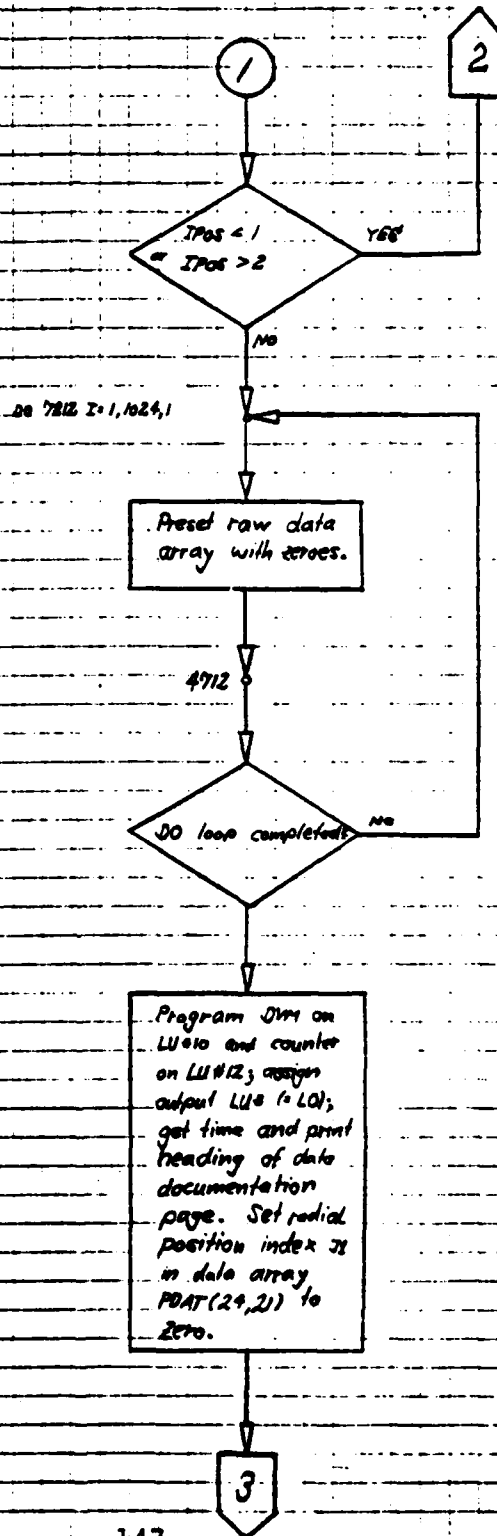
PDAT (1,J1)	Barometric pressure p_{BARO}
PDAT (2,J1)	KULITE reference pressure
PDAT (3,J1)	Combination probe pressure p_1
PDAT (4,J1)	Combination probe pressure p_{23}
PDAT (5,J1)	Combination probe pressure p_4
PDAT (6,J1)	Total pressure ahead of compressor p_t
PDAT (7,J1)	Static port in casing #2, S_2

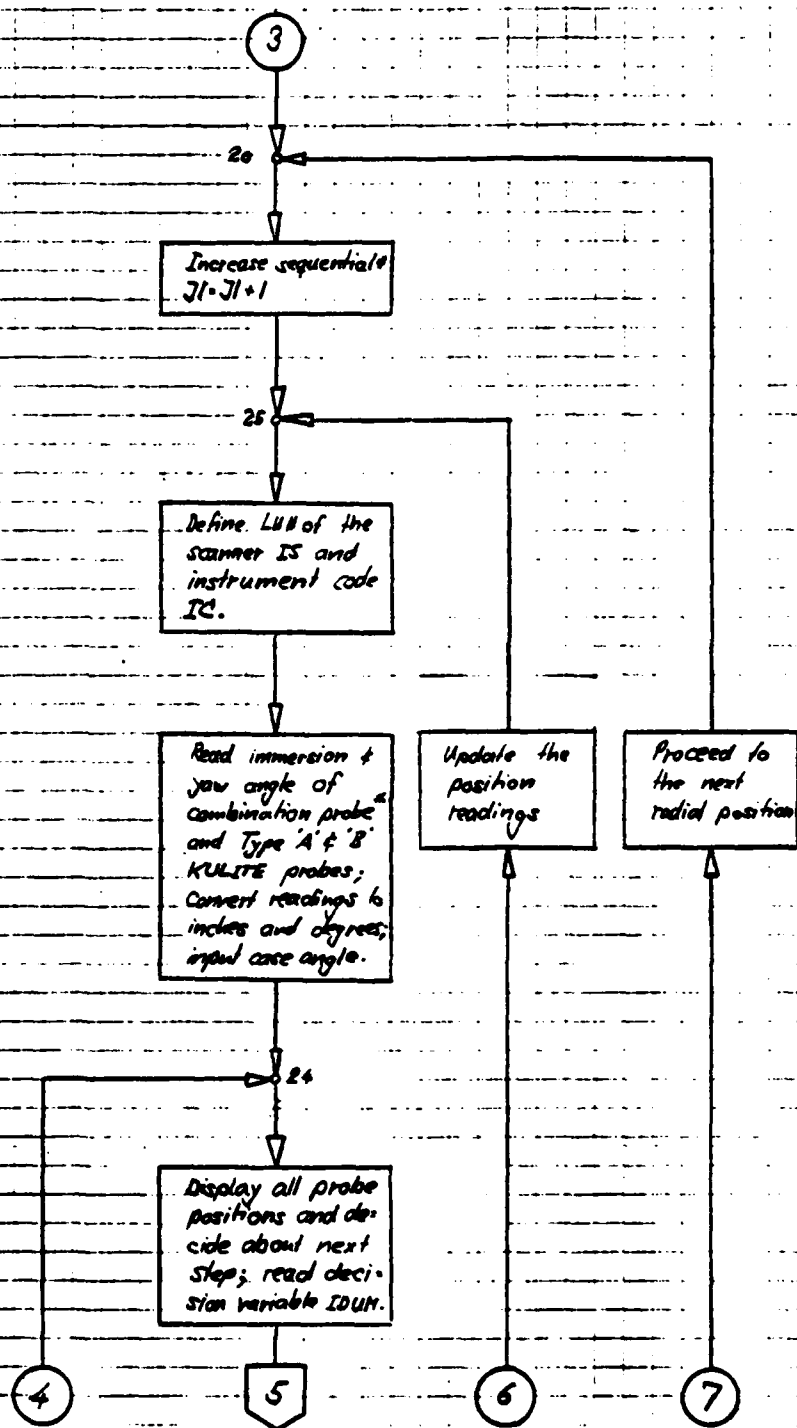
PDAT (8,J1) Static port in casing #13 , S_{13}
 PDAT (9,J1) Average reading of 4 static ports in Hub
 (#2 thru 5) $(H_1 + H_2 + H_3 + H_4)/4$
 PDAT (10,J1) Pressure ahead of compressor flow meter
 orifice P_1 nozzle compr
 PDAT (11,J1) Temperature ahead of compressor flow meter
 orifice T_1 nozzle compr
 PDAT (12,J1) Pressure drop across compressor flow meter
 orifice $P_{\text{nozzle compr}}$
 PDAT (13,J1) Temperature reading from reference probe
 T_{ref}
 PDAT (14,J1) Differential temperature reading from the
 combination probe to the reference probe
 T_{probe}
 PDAT (15,J1) Radial immersion of the combination probe
 PDAT (16,J1) Yaw angle of the combination probe
 PDAT (17,J1) Case angle
 PDAT (18,J1) Compressor RPM
 PDAT (19,J1) Test run #
 PDAT (20,J1) Test # of this run
 PDAT (21,J1) Point # of this test

J1 = 1 ... 24 indicates # of radial position.

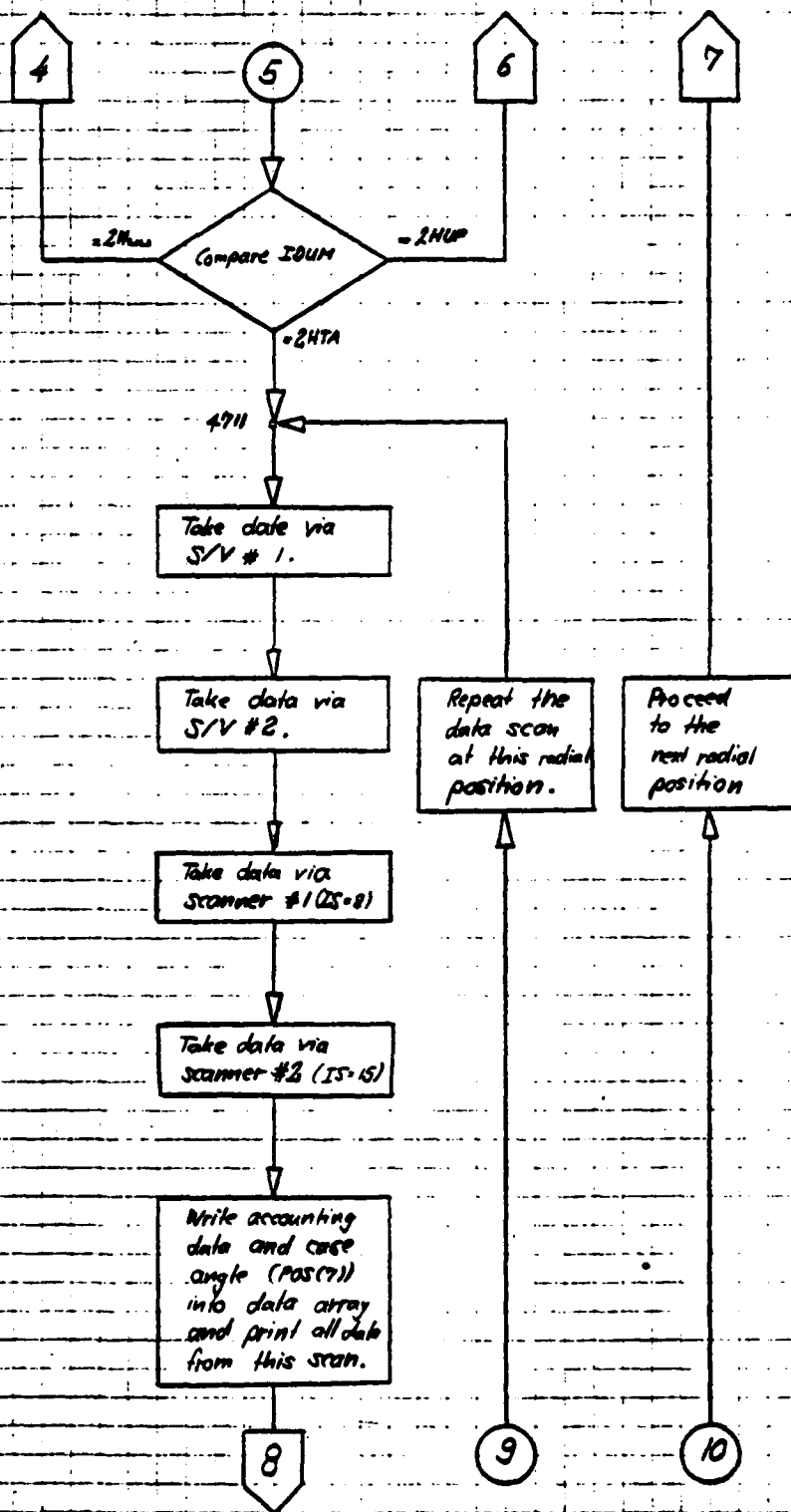
FLOW CHART SUBROUTINE COMB

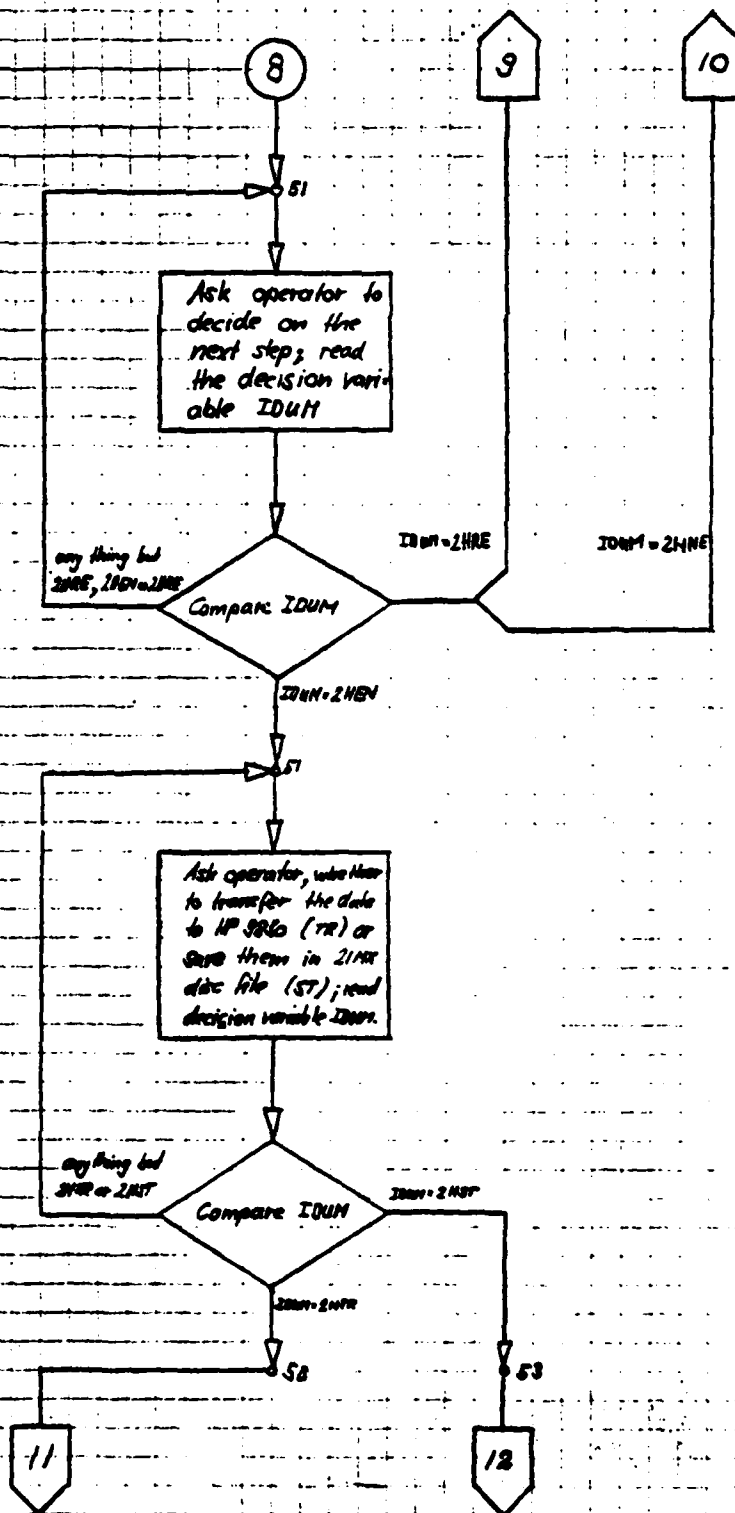


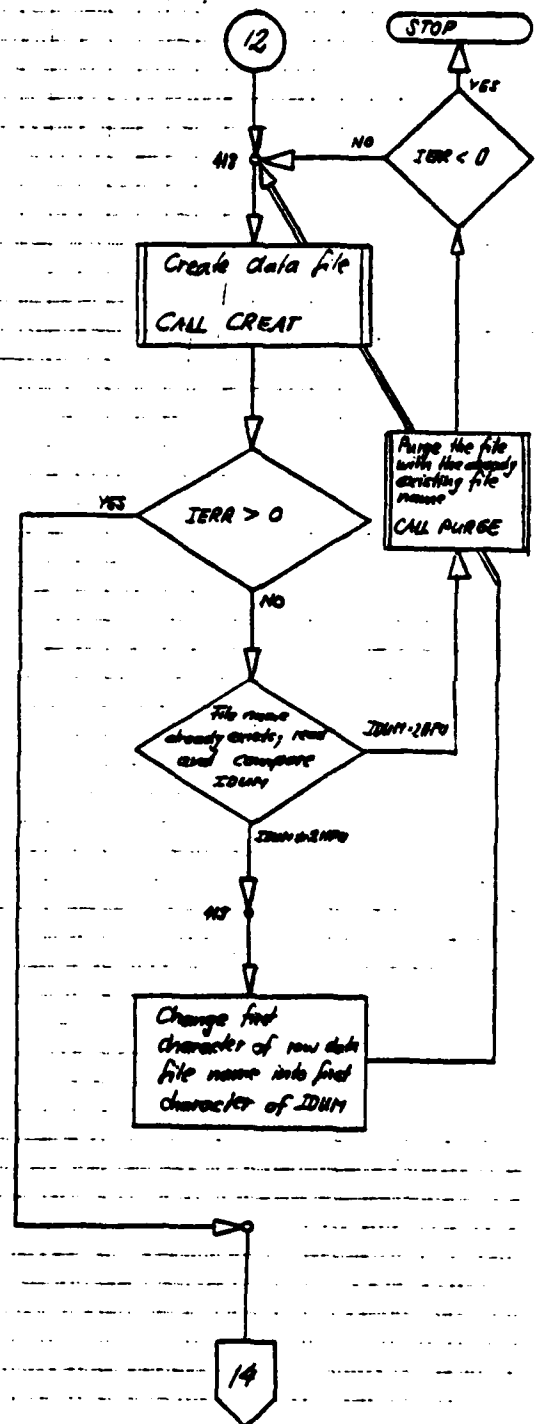
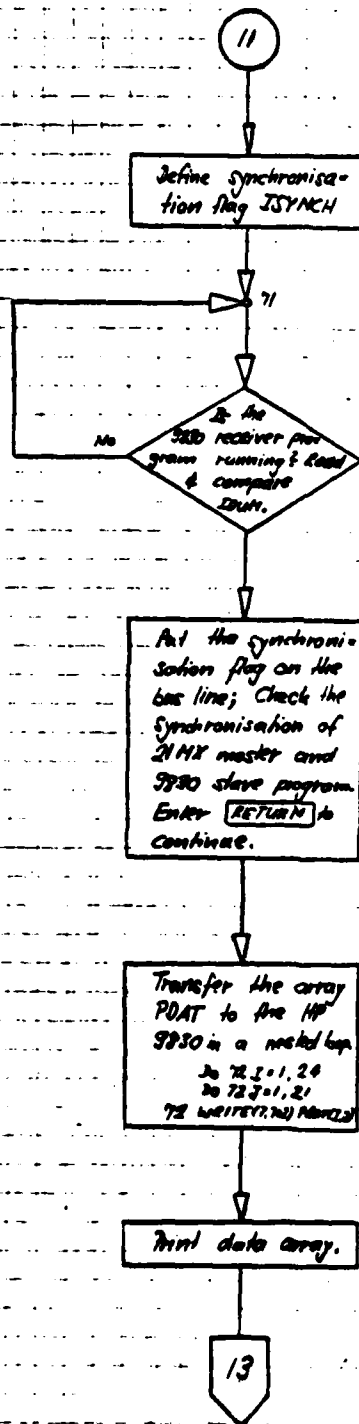


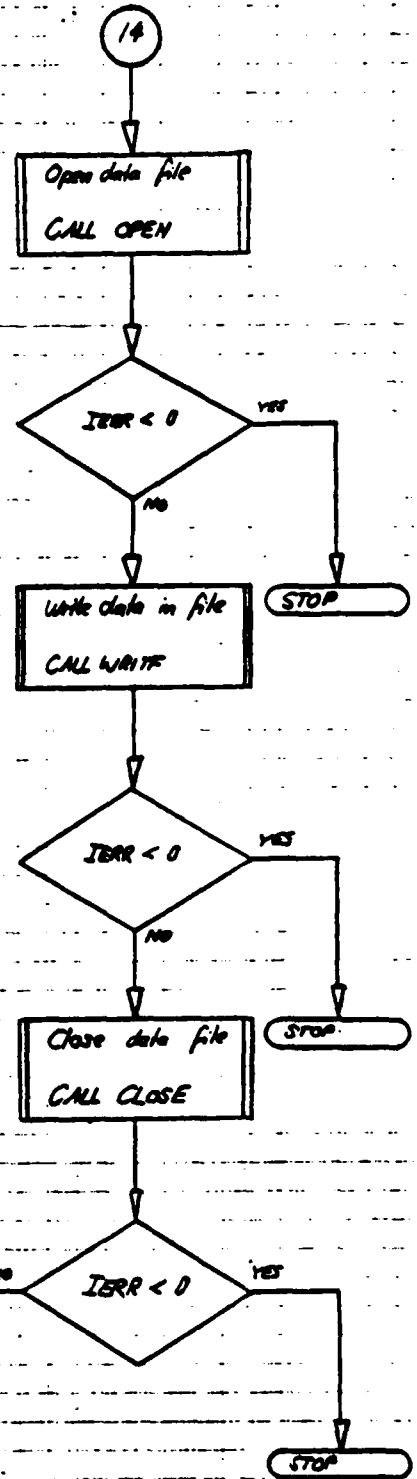
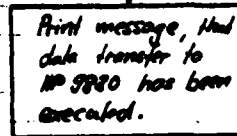
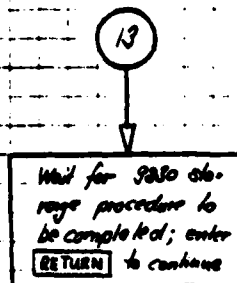


*1) Refer to Appendix A1: work sheet data locations. The location of immersion and yaw angle for the combination probe depends on where to take 'em (Dred).









15

Get time & date.
Print bottom of
date documenta-
tion page.

RETURN

5.3. SUBROUTINE STDY:

PURPOSE: Acquisition of flow data from the transonic 1-stage axial compressor using the steady state instrumentation. All data, gathered by this subroutine, will be used for the reduction (PROGRAM REDST: Reduce Steady state data; see section 8.3 of this report). The data array is designed to both resemble the data source location matrix (see Appendix A.1) and to discriminate groups of similar data by blank lines (Appendix A.2). CH3(1) through CH3(5), which contain all the pressures needed to calculate the flow rates, and CH3(6), which is left blank, separates this group of data from the next one. The reason is to allow the investigator a quick check and verification of crucial data. The "units" of the readings depend on the amplifier settings, but usually each channel is calibrated to allow the operator to read voltages as a quantity in engineering units. As far as possible, amplifier drift is traced by the program (CH1(1), CH2(1) etc.). (The author is indebted to Laboratory's manager, Mr. Jim Hammer, who, with admirable patience, instructed the author in how best to handle data and data systems.)

ARGUMENTS: IRUN; if IRUN is set to 0 (zero), taking pressure readings from the Scanivalves (S/V) is skipped. This option was needed when the subroutine was first written so that frequent debugging runs did not put additional loads on the S/V's. The standard entry is: IRUN = 1. Only then will the reduction program REDST perform correctly.

EXTERNALS: TIME, ACQN, SCANR, CREAT, PURGE, OPEN, WRITF, CLOSE

COMMON BLOCKS: CIBUF, CONTR, FMP. For detailed explanation refer to the TXCO2 description

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS:

RP ... Repeat data acquisition at this operating condition

RT ... End data acquisition and return to calling program

PU ... Allow purge of an existing data file

ERROR MESSAGES: None

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart. After having assigned the accounting data and defined the I/O references, STDY presets all elements of the raw data array with -0.999999, which definitely never will occur as a data reading. Next, unless IRUN equals 0 (zero), the pressures on Scanivalves 1 and 4 are read. The voltages from scanner #1 (LU# = 8) and scanner #2 (LU# 15) are read next, not depending on the value of IRUN. Note, that the allocation for the voltages in the raw data array provides blocks of similar data, separated by blank lines. A set of control parameters (CNTRL (1) thru CNTRL (6); and CNTRL (15) and the case angle - which needs to be put in manually - completes the steady state data. Then the raw data is printed to allow the operator to look at and to verify the newly acquired data. The data scan can either be repeated (Input: RP) or the subroutine terminates (Input: ST) storing the data in a type 1 disc file. If the automatically determined name for the data file already exists,

the operator either allows overwriting the existing file (Input: PU) or renames the current data file (Input: any alphabetic character other than T). Finally data file name and time are printed at the bottom of the data documentation page.

DATA FILE: The default file name is T4rrss (rr ... ASCII converted run #; ss ... ASCII converted sequential #); see Appendix A.2: Steady State Data Array. CH4 (1) through CH4 (26) are not used, because the reduction program will write its results into these slots.

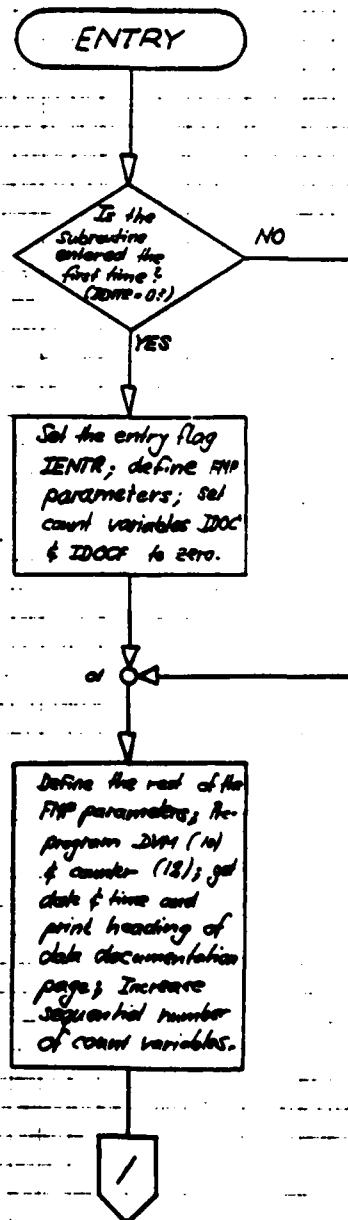
VARIABLES:

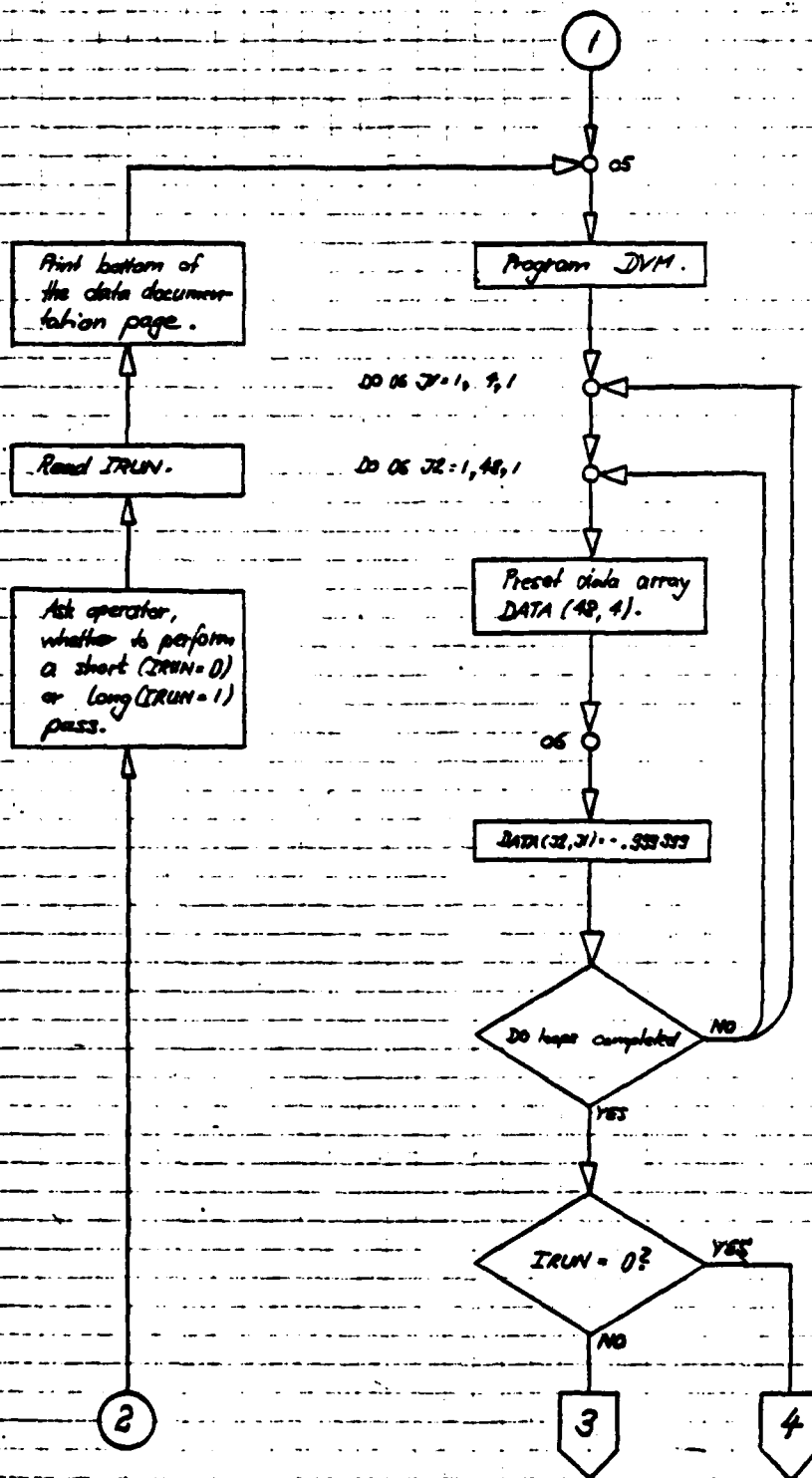
IBUF (1664)	integer	buffer array
CNTRL (256)	integer	control array
IDCB (144)	integer	data control block, used for FMP calls
IFILE (3)	integer	array to contain current file name
ISIZE (2)	integer	specifies # of records and record length
ISECU	integer	security code of data file
ICR	integer	cartridge reference number, where the raw data file is located
JSECU	integer	ASCII converted security code
JCR	integer	ASCII converted cartridge refer- ence number
DATA (48,4)	real	raw data array, set equivalent to IBUF

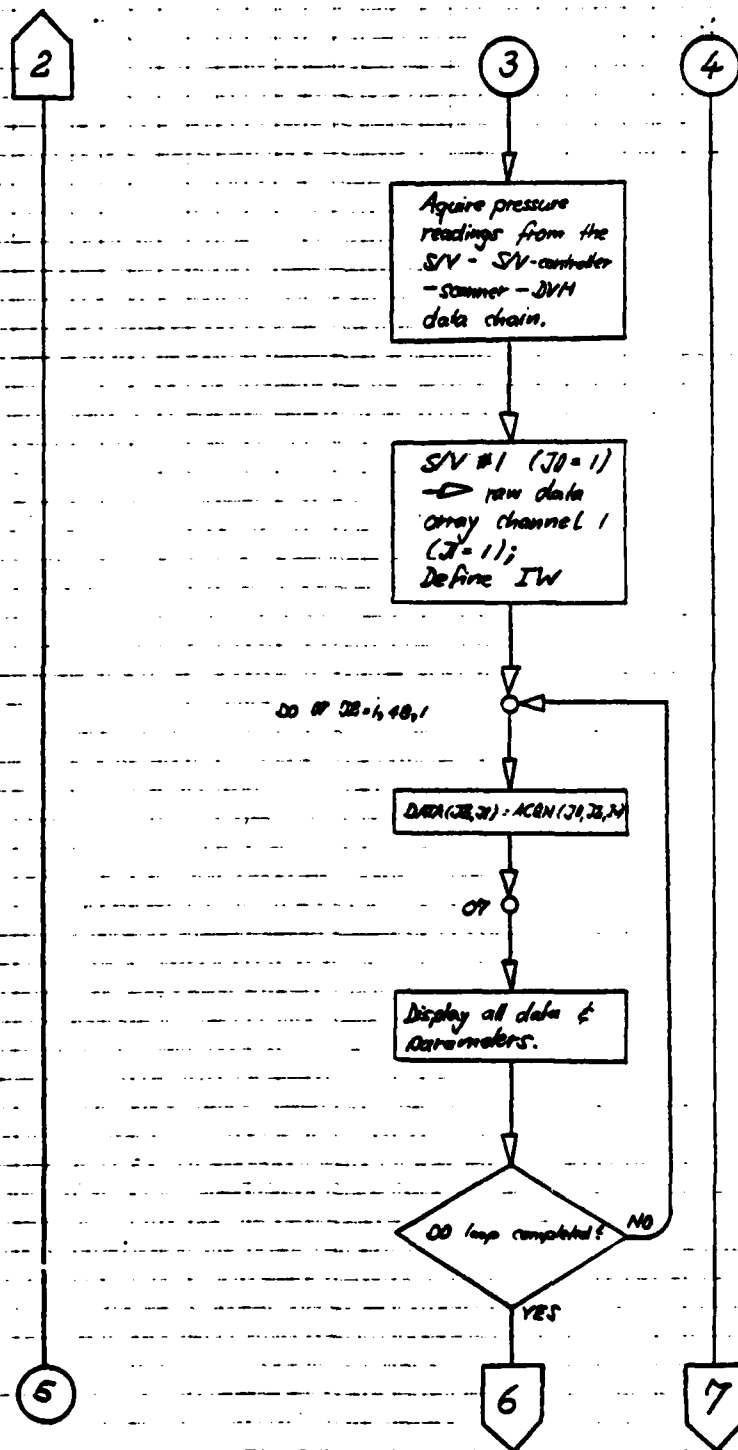
NOLF	integer	suppresses line feed
NOCR (2)	integer	suppresses line feed and carriage RETURN
ICLR (3)	integer	clears line above cursor
IENTR	integer	multiple entry flag
IDOC	integer	count of current program run
IDOCF	integer	count of current data file se- quential #
ITYPE	integer	type of raw data file
IL	integer	number of words to be transferred in FMP calls
IFRST	integer	temporary buffer variable
LI	integer	LU # of standard input device (terminal)
LO	integer	LU # of standard output device (line printer)
J1	integer	subscript for data array DATA, specifies channel
J2	integer	subscript for data array DATA
IRUN	integer	control variable
JO	integer	number of selected S/V
IW	integer	determines delay in tens of milliseconds between closing S/V port and DVM reading
TARE1	real	drift of amplifier S/V#1 during test run

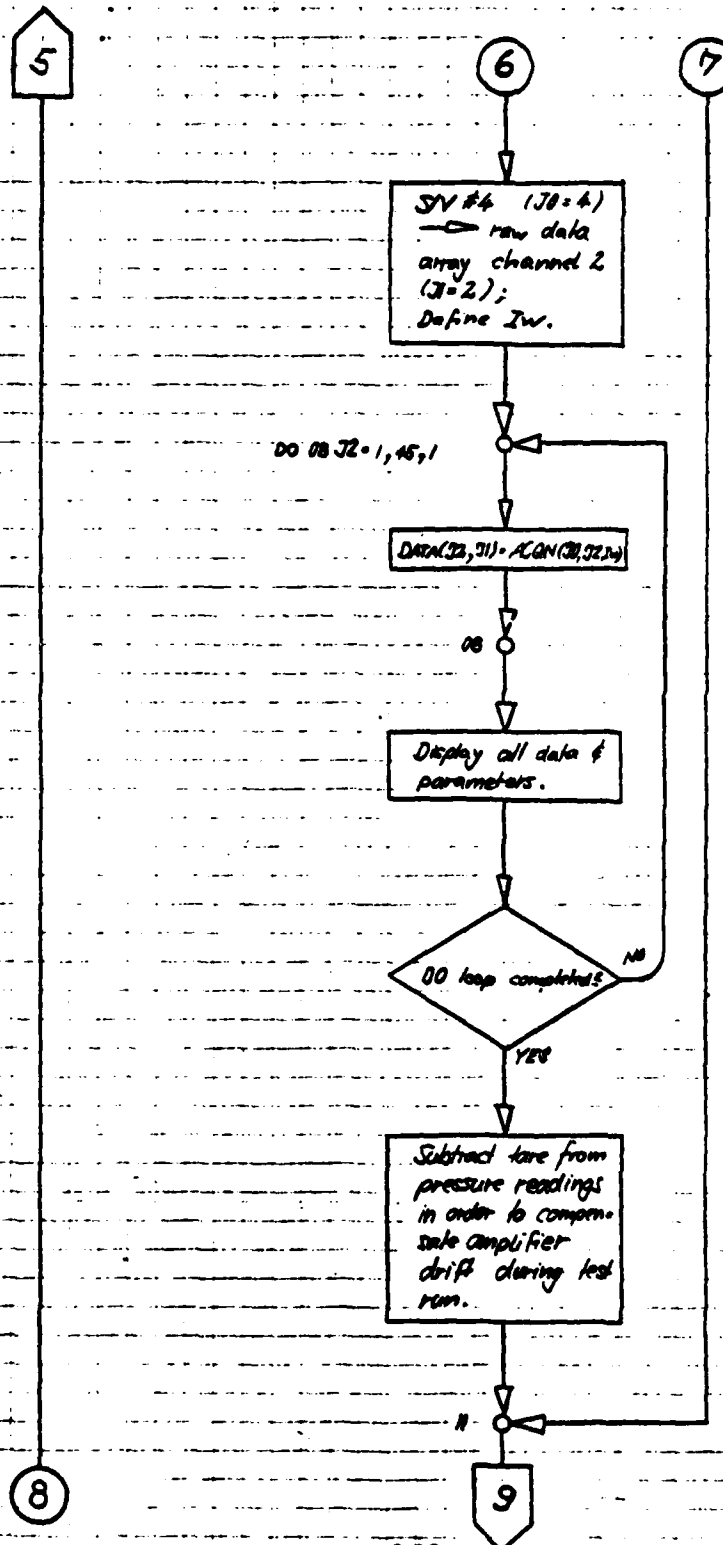
TARE2	real	drift of amplifier S/V #4 during test run
IS	integer	LU # of the selected scanner
IC	integer	instrument code (DVM ... 1 and digital counter ... 2)
J3	integer	contains channel of scanner
NO(2)	integer	ASCII text to be printed, if value of DATA (J2,J1) = -.999899
IDUM	integer	decision variable
IMON	integer	ASCII converted month of current year
IDAY	integer	ASCII converted day of the month
IYEAR	integer	ASCII converted last two digits of current year
Ihour	integer	ASCII converted hour of the day (24 h clock)
IMIN	integer	ASCII converted minute of the hour
NEW	integer	scratch variable used to rename files

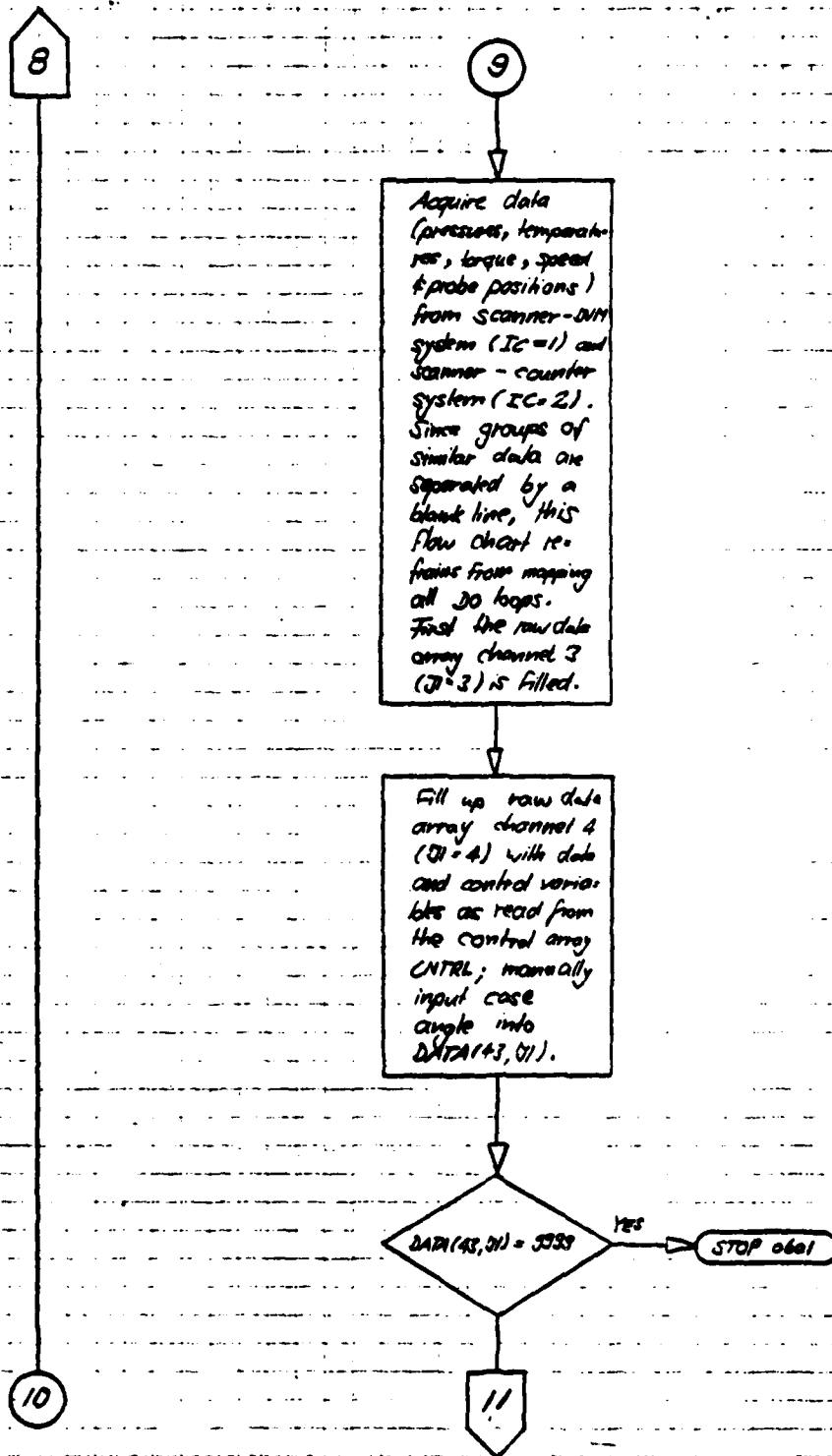
FLOW CHART SUBROUTINE STDY











10

11

Print acquired data,
the printout is
spaced into blocks
of five; if the
particular data
point is - 99999,
"n/a" is printed to
indicate that this
point is not being
used.

Get date & time
and define FRP
parameters JSECN
& JCR.

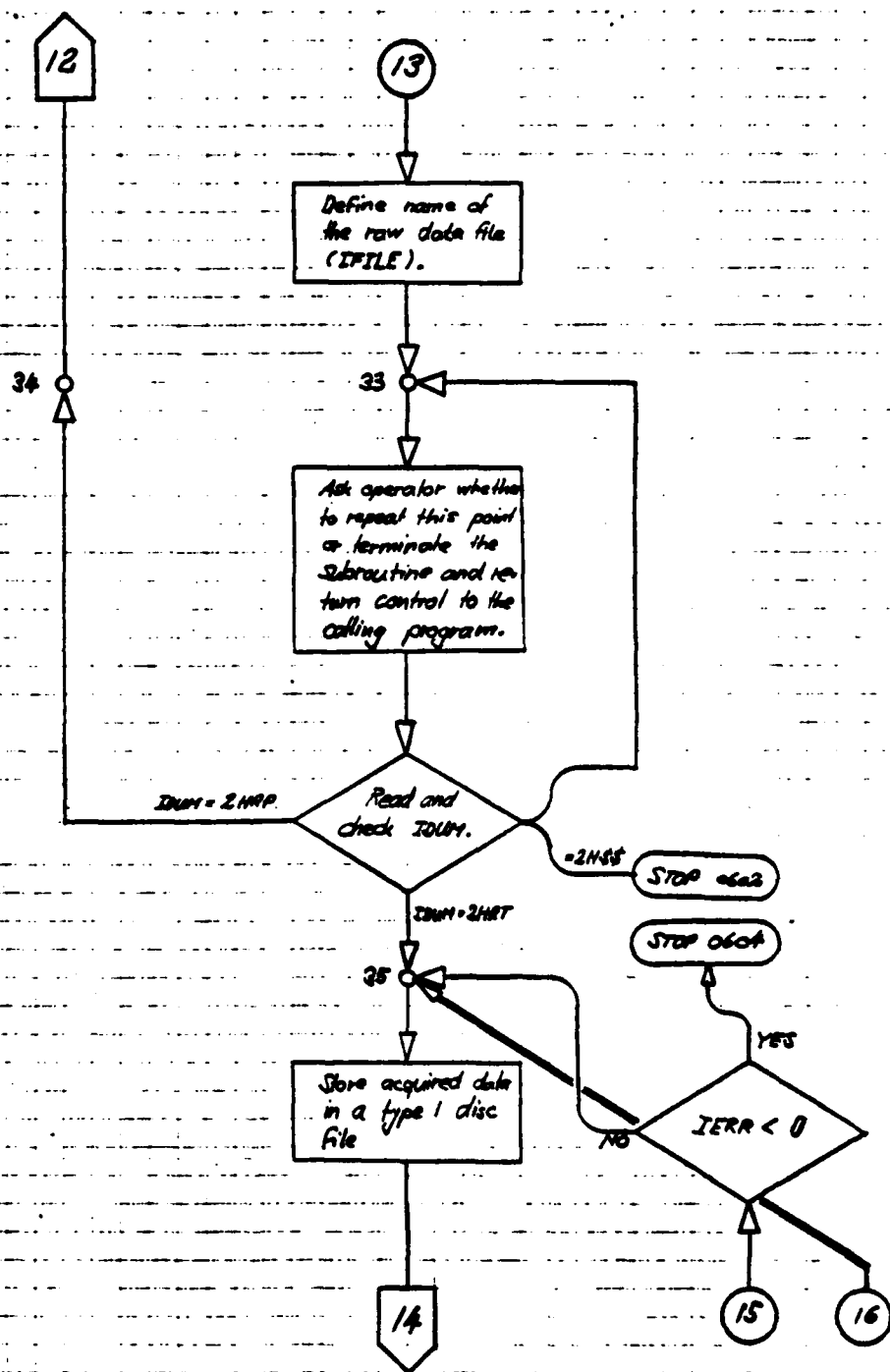
NO
IDOCF < 100
YES

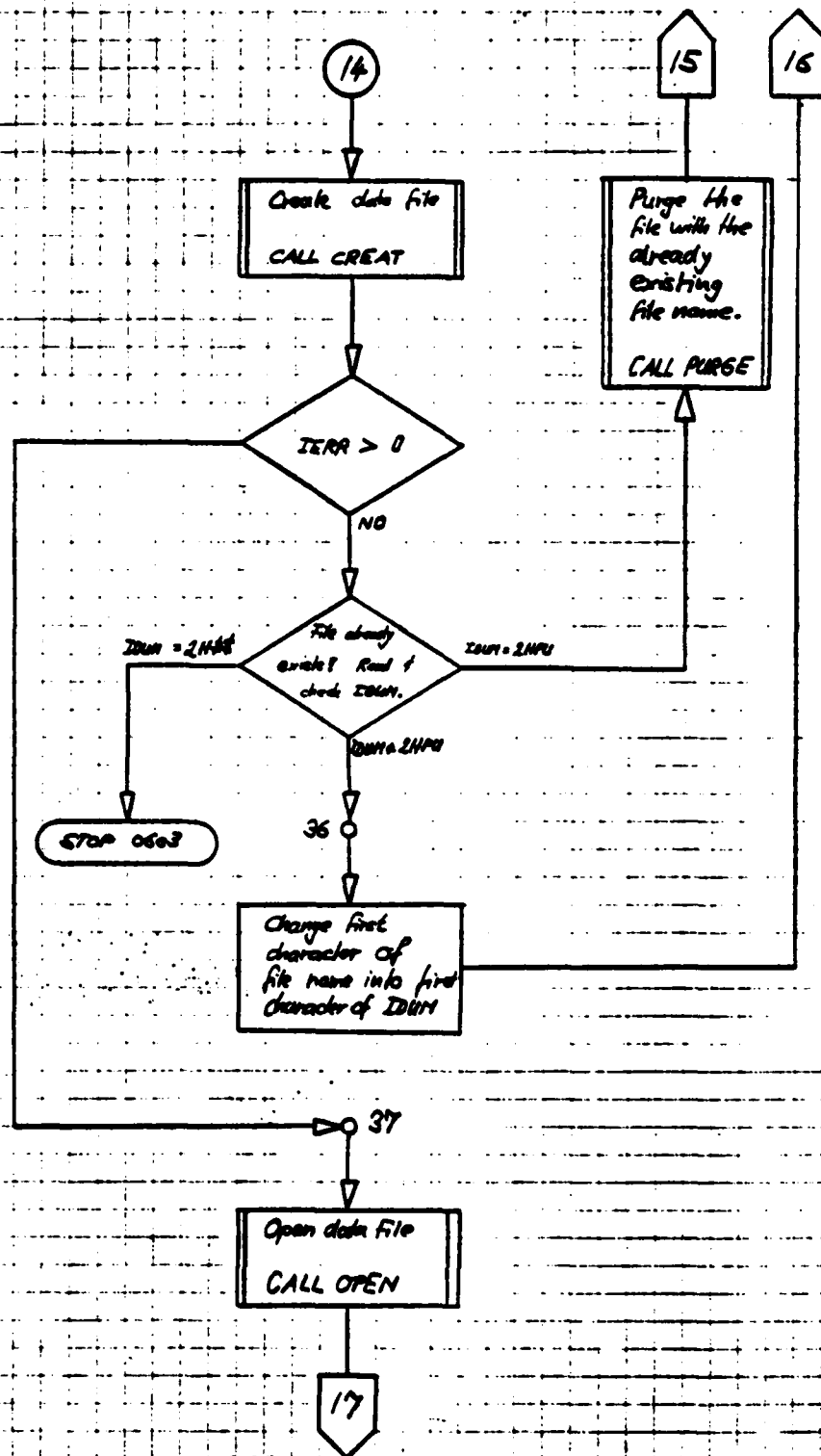
Change IFAST
from T4 (standard)
to S4. Subtract
100 from IDOCF.
IFRST = 2HS4
IDOCF = IDOCF - 100

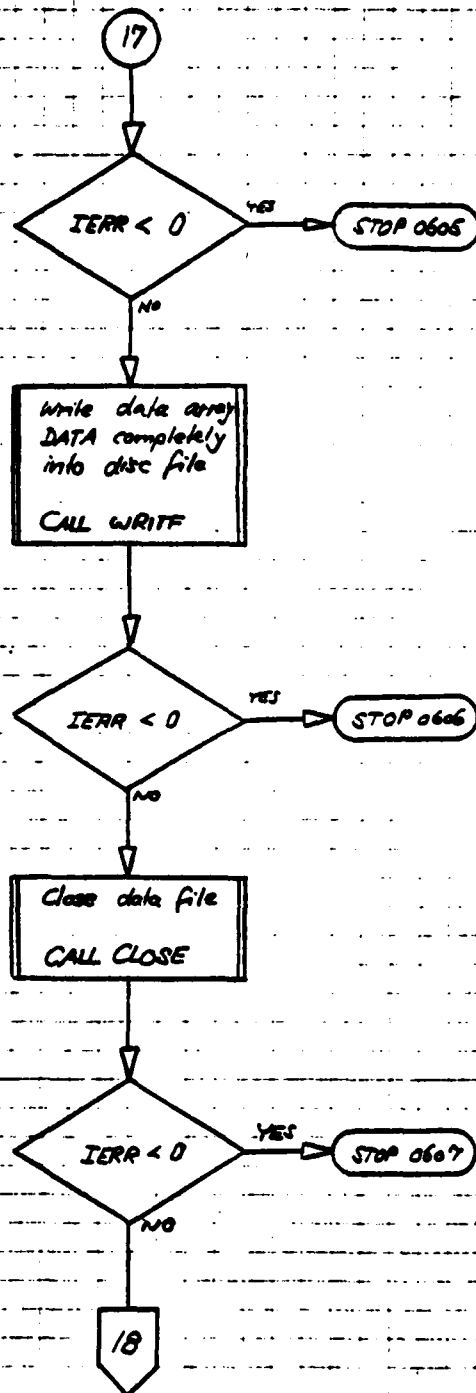
32

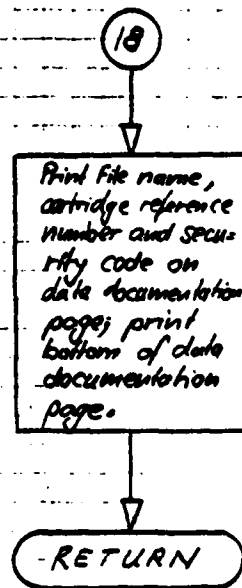
12

13









5.4. PROGRAM LISTING TXCO2

PAGE 0001 FTM. 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

```
0001 FTM4,L
0002      BLOCK DATA
0003      * / FMP / IDC(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2),ISECU,ICR
0004      COMMON / FMP / IDC,IFILE,ISIZE,ISECU,ICR
0005      INTEGER IDC(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)
0006      END
```

FTM4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS **

BLOCK COMMON FMP SIZE = 00151

PAGE 0002 FTM. 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

```
0007      BLOCK DATA
0008      * / CIBUF / IFUF(1664)
0009      COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
0010      INTEGER IBUF(1664)
0011      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS **

BLOCK COMMON CIBUF SIZE = 01664

PAGE 0003 FTM. 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

```
0012      BLOCK DATA
0013      *, / CONTR / CNTRL(256)

0014      COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0015      INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0016      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS **

BLOCK COMMON CONTR SIZE = 00256

```

0017 PROGRAM TXC02 (3,99)
0018 .....
0019 .....
0020 .....
0021 .....
0022 .....
0023 .....
0024 .....
0025 .....
0026 .....
0027 .....
0028 .....
0029 .....
0030 .....
0031 .....
0032 .....
0033 .....
0034 .....
0035 .....
0036 .....
0037 .....
0038 .....
0039 .....

The operating system RTE IV B requests the data acquisition
program TXC0 for the one stage transsonic compressor to be
split into several programs scheduled by the father program
TXC0. This son program TXC02 consists of the subroutines
COMB and STDY. These codes handle the acquisition of the
steady state data and a survey conducted with the combination
probe. The data transfer between father and son program
takes place via the control array CNTRL (disc file CNTRLF)
and the data array IBUF (disc file IBUFF).

The utility subroutines ACQN, CNTRL, CURVE, ICON, IPORT,
PICTR, REWRF, RPACE, SCANN, TIME and WAIT are added.

Author: Hans M. Zebner
Date: March 12, 1980

A detailed program description is available in the TXC0 log.

*, Second son program of father program TXC0.

COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
INTEGER CNTRL(256)
DATA NOLF /006537/

101 FORMAT (9X"20X"A2)
102 FORMAT (" TXC02 : PROGRAM ABORTED! NO SUBROUTINE HAS BE
*EN INITIALIZED.")
801 FORMAT ("CA")
1001 FORMAT ("F1R7M3A1H0T3")
1201 FORMAT ("PF4C6T")
1501 FORMAT ("CA")

CALL REWRF (-1,2)
LI = CNTRL(19)
IF ( CNTRL(50) .LT. 5 .OR. CNTRL(50) .GT. 6 ) GO TO 03

.....
Set interface bus and devices to remote control.

.....
CALL ABRT (7,2)
CALL RMOTE (8)
CALL RMOTE (10)
CALL RMOTE (12)
CALL RMOTE (15)
WRITE (8,801)
WRITE (10,1001)
WRITE (12,1201)
WRITE (15,1501)

.....
Call subroutine indicated by CNTRL(50).

.....
ISTOP = CNTRL(50)
IF ( CNTRL(50) .EQ. 5 ) CALL COMB
IF ( CNTRL(50) .EQ. 6 ) CALL STDY(CNTRL(51))

.....
Release interface bus and devices from remote control.

.....
CALL CLEAR (7,1)
CALL LOCL (7)

CALL REWRF (1,2)

```

PAGE 0005 TXC02 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

```
0092      WRITE (LI, 101) NOLF
0093      GO TO (01, 02) ISTOP
0094      01 STOP 0577
0095      02 STOP 0677
0096      03 WRITE (LI, 102)
0097      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 00221

COMMON = 00000

```

0098 SUBROUTINE COMB
0099 .....
0100 .....
0101 .....
0102 .....
0103 .....
0104 .....
0105 .....
0106 .....
0107 .....
0108 .....
0109 .....
0110 .....
0111 .....
0112 .....
0113 .....
0114 .....
0115 .....
0116 .....
0117 .....
0118 .....
0119 .....
0120 .....
0121 .....
0122 .....
0123 .....
0124 .....
0125 .....
0126 .....
0127 .....
0128 .....
0129 .....
0130 .....
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0164 .....
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0167 .....
0168 .....
0169 .....
0170 .....
0171 .....
0172 .....

```

SUBROUTINE COMB

 Acquires data from the transsonic i-stage axial compressor.
 Gathers data required for a probe survey with the
 combination probe. The raw data then are transferred to
 the HP 9830 calculator for reduction.

 * Takes data from the combination probe.
 COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
 COMMON / FMP / IDCB, IFILE, ISIZE, ISECU, ICR
 REAL PDAT(21, 24), POS(7)
 INTEGER CNTRL(256), IDCB(144), IFILE(3), ISIZE(2)
 INTEGER IBUF(1664)
 INTEGER NOLF, NOCR(2), ICLR(3)
 EQUIVALENCE (IBUF(1), PDAT(1, 1))
 DATA NOLF /006537B/
 DATA NOCR /000033B, 040433B/
 DATA ICLR /015524B, 015515B, 006537B/
 DATA IDCBS /144/

 C FORMATS COMB START
 100 FORMAT (A1"5")
 101 FORMAT ("WARNING: file "3A2" already exists! Type PU to "
 * allow purge or enter any char-"
 * after but I to change file name."3BX)
 102 FORMAT ("File name change successful! "3A2" changed to "3A2)
 103 FORMAT ("29X" gathering probe data! "29X""A2)
 105 FORMAT ("26X" storing data in file "3A2, 26X""A2)
 107 FORMAT (A2)
 210 FORMAT (" Make sure, that the 9830 receiver program runs! Ty
 *pe YES to continue!"2A2)
 211 FORMAT ("27X" Transferring data to 9830 "27X""2A2)
 212 FORMAT ("79X/2A2" Data transfer completed. Print transferr
 *ed data? Enter LU\$ or NO! "2A2)
 213 FORMAT (" Repeat data transfer? Enter YES or NO!
 * "2A2)
 215 FORMAT (" Waiting for 9830 storage procedure. Type C
 *R to continue! "2A2)
 216 FORMAT (" Check synchronisation of master and slave program!
 * Type CR to continue! "2A2)
 116 FORMAT ("16X" Probe survey at this constellation completed "17
 * "A2//
 * Type IR to transfer the data to HP 9830 calculator"/
 * ST to save the Data in HP 21MX disc file "3A2!"A2
 * "A2/
 * "
 117 FORMAT ("25X" Check raw data of this scan! "26X""A2//
 * Type RE to repeat this point"/
 * NE to proceed to the next point"/
 * EN to terminate the survey at this constellation"/
 * "
 118 FORMAT (21X"Imersion"11X"Yaw Angle"/
 *24X" inches"19X/
 * Combination probe "F10.3, 10X, F10.3""/
 * Type 'A' probe "F10.3, 10X, F10.3""/
 * Type 'B' probe "F10.3, 10X, F10.3""//
 * Case angle "20X" F10.3""//
 * Type UP to update these readings"/
 * TA to take a data set at this constellation"/
 * "
 119 FORMAT (" Enter case angle "34X, 2A2)
 120 FORMAT (" Is this combination probe survey done before ("
 * 1) or after (2) the rotor? "2A2)
 121 FORMAT (" PDAT("12", "12") = ACQN("12", "12", "13") has been e
 * xected; result is "F10.6""A2)
 122 FORMAT (" PDAT("12", "12") = SCANR("12", "12", "11") has been exe
 * cuted; result is "F10.6""A2)
 147 FORMAT (11)
 148 FORMAT (12)
 149 FORMAT ((3A2))
 189 FORMAT ((21F6.4))
 401 FORMAT (1H, "//////, 36X
 * , Probe Survey Documentation Page 6

PAGE 0007 COMB 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

```

0173      *//////)
0174      602 FORMAT (1H ,45(1H ),33HTranssonic Compressor Test Run # ,I7)
0175      603 FORMAT (1H ,58(1H ),6HDate: ,A2,1H/,A2,1H/,A2)
0176      604 FORMAT (1H ,",58(1H ),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h,//////)
0177      605 FORMAT (1H0,"Constellation #",I3"/1H,9F10.6/
0178      *1H,60X,3F10.6/1H,70X,2F10.6/1H,20X,2F10.6,F10.1,4I10/)
0179      606 FORMAT (1H0,"Data transferred to HP 9830 file ",I3X,".")
0180      607 FORMAT (1H0,"Data saved in file "3A2":",A2":",A2":",")
0181      610 FORMAT (

```

",58(1H),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h)


```

0183 701 FORMAT (I13)
0184 702 FORMAT (F13.6)
0185 900 FORMAT (" A REGISTER IS "K6"      B REGISTER IS "K6/")
0186 1001 FORMAT ("F1R7M3A1H0T3")
0187 1201 FORMAT ("PF4G6T")
C 201 FORMATS COMB STOP
0188 IF ( IENTR .NE. 0 ) GO TO 7211
0189 IENTR = 1
0190 IDOC = 0
0191 IDOCF = 0
0192 ISECU = CNTRL(31)
0193 ICR = CNTRL(30)
0194 ITYPE = 1
0195 IL = 1024
0196 ISIZE(1) = 8
0197 ISIZE(2) = 128
0198 LI = CNTRL(19)
0199 7211 IDOC = IDOC+1
0200 7213 WRITE (LI, 120) NOCR
0201 READ (LI, *) IPOS
0202 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0203 IF ( IPOS .LT. 1 .OR. IPOS .GT. 2 ) GO TO 7213
0204 IDOCF = IDOCF+1
0205 DO 7212 I=1,1024,1
0206 7212 IBUF(I)=0
0207 WRITE (10,1001)
0208 WRITE (12,1201)
0209 LO = CNTRL(20)
0210 CALL TIME (IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IHOURL, IMIN)
0211 WRITE (LO,602) CNTRL(4)
0212 WRITE (LO,603) IMON, IDAY, IYEAR
0213 WRITE (LO,604) IHOURL, IMIN
0214 WRITE (LO,601)
0215 J1 = 0
0216 20 J1 = J1+1
0217 25 IS = 8-CNTRL(7)
0218 IC = 1
0219 I2 = 1
0220 IF ( IPOS .EQ. 2 ) J3 = 30
0221 IF ( IPOS .EQ. 1 ) J3 = 38
0222 POS(I2) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0223 I2 = I2+1
0224 IF ( IPOS .EQ. 2 ) J3 = 31
0225 IF ( IPOS .EQ. 1 ) J3 = 39
0226 POS(I2) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0227 I2 = I2+1
0228 DO 21 J3=32,35,1
0229 POS(I2) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0230 21 I2 = I2+1
0231 DO 22 I2=1,5,2
0232 POS(I2) = POS(I2)*1000.
0233 DO 23 I2=2,6,2
0234 POS(I2) = POS(I2)*10000.
0235 WRITE (LI, 119) NOCR
0236 READ (LI, *) POS(7)
0237 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0238 24 WRITE (LI, 118) (POS(I2), I2=1,7), NOCR
0239 READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0240 WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1,11)
0241 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HTA ) GO TO 4711
0242 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HUP ) GO TO 25
0243 GO TO 24
0244 4711 IW = CNTRL(250)
0245 WRITE (LI, 103) NOLF
0246 .....
0247 C

```

```

0248 C      . Gather data recorded via S/V#1 (J0=1).
0249 C      .
0250 C      .
0251 C      J0 = 1
0252 C      J3 = 7
0253 C      J2 = 6
0254 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = ACQN(J0,J3,IW)
0255 C      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,J0,J3,IW,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0256 C      J3 = 9
0257 C      J2 = 7
0258 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = ACQN(J0,J3,IW)
0259 C      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,J0,J3,IW,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0260 C      J3 = 20
0261 C      J2 = 8
0262 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = ACQN(J0,J3,IW)
0263 C      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,J0,J3,IW,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0264 C      SUM = 0
0265 C      DO 1 J3=30,33
0266 C      J2 = 9
0267 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = ACQN(J0,J3,IW)
0268 C      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,J0,J3,IW,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0269 C      1 SUM = SUM+PDAT(J2,J1)
0270 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = SUM/4.
0271 C      .
0272 C      .
0273 C      . Gather data recorded via S/V#4 (J0=4).
0274 C      .
0275 C      .
0276 C      J0 = 4
0277 C      IF ( IPOS .EQ. 2 ) J3 = 3
0278 C      IF ( IPOS .EQ. 1 ) J3 = 7
0279 C      J2 = 3
0280 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = ACQN(J0,J3,IW)
0281 C      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,J0,J3,IW,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0282 C      IF ( IPOS .EQ. 2 ) J3 = 4
0283 C      IF ( IPOS .EQ. 1 ) J3 = 8
0284 C      J2 = 4
0285 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = ACQN(J0,J3,IW)
0286 C      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,J0,J3,IW,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0287 C      IF ( IPOS .EQ. 2 ) J3 = 5
0288 C      IF ( IPOS .EQ. 1 ) J3 = 9
0289 C      J2 = 5
0290 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = ACQN(J0,J3,1)
0291 C      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,J0,J3,IW,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0292 C      .
0293 C      .
0294 C      . Gather data recorded via scanner#1 (IS=8).
0295 C      .
0296 C      .
0297 C      IS = 8
0298 C      IC = 2
0299 C      J3 = 17
0300 C      J2 = 18
0301 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0302 C      WRITE (LI, 122) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0303 C      IC = 1
0304 C      J3 = 25
0305 C      J2 = 1
0306 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0307 C      WRITE (LI, 122) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0308 C      J3 = 26
0309 C      J2 = 10
0310 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0311 C      WRITE (LI, 122) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0312 C      J3 = 27
0313 C      J2 = 12
0314 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0315 C      WRITE (LI, 122) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0316 C      IF ( IPOS .EQ. 2 ) J3 = 30
0317 C      IF ( IPOS .EQ. 1 ) J3 = 38
0318 C      J2 = 15
0319 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0320 C      WRITE (LI, 122) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0321 C      IF ( IPOS .EQ. 2 ) J3 = 31
0322 C      IF ( IPOS .EQ. 1 ) J3 = 39

```

```

0323 J2 = 16
0324 PDAT(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0325 WRITE (LI, 122) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0326 J3 = 37
0327 J2 = 2
0328 PDAT(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0329 WRITE (LI, 122) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0330 .....
0331 : Gather data recorded via scanner#2 (IS=15).
0332 : .....
0333 IS = 15
0334 J2 = 11
0335 SUM = 0.
0336 DO 2 J3=4,5
0337 PDAT(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0338 WRITE (LI, 122) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0339 2 SUM = SUM+PDAT(J2,J1)
0340 PDAT(J2,J1) = SUM/2.
0341 J3 = 18
0342 J2 = 13
0343 PDAT(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0344 WRITE (LI, 122) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0345 J3 = 19
0346 J2 = 14
0347 PDAT(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0348 WRITE (LI, 122) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0349 .....
0350 : Gather the rest of the required data.
0351 : .....
0352 PDAT(19,J1) = CNTRL(4)
0353 PDAT(20,J1) = CNTRL(5)
0354 PDAT(21,J1) = CNTRL(6)
0355 PDAT(17,J1) = POS(7)
0356 WRITE (LO, 605) J1, (PDAT(I,J1),I=1,21)
0357 50 WRITE (LI, 117) NOLF,NOCR
0358 READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0359 WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,6)
0360 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HRE ) GO TO 4711
0361 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HNE ) GO TO 20
0362 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HEN ) GO TO 51
0363 GO TO 50
0364 51 IFILE(1) = 2HT5
0365 IFILE(2) = ICON(CNTRL(4),0)
0366 IFILE(3) = ICON(IDOCF,0)
0367 JSECU = ICON(ISECU,0)
0368 JCR = ICON(ICR,0)
0369 WRITE (LI, 116) NOLF,IFILE,JSECU,JCR,NOCR
0370 READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0371 WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,5)
0372 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HTR ) GO TO 52
0373 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HST ) GO TO 53
0374 GO TO 51
0375 52 ISYNCH = 9830
0376 .....
0377 : Data transfer to HP 9830 for reduction. No storage on 21MX!
0378 : .....
0379 71 WRITE (LI, 210) NOCR
0380 READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0381 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0382 IF ( IDUM .NE. 2HYE ) GO TO 71
0383 WRITE (7, 701) ISYNCH
0384 WRITE (LI, 216) NOCR
0385 READ (LI, *) IDUM
0386 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0387 WRITE (LI, 211) NOLF
0388 DO 72 I=1,21
0389 DO 72 J=1,24
0390 72 WRITE (7, 702) PDAT(I,J)
0391 WRITE (LO, 189) ((PDAT(I,J),I=1,21),J=1,24)
0392

```

```

0398      WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0399      WRITE (LI, 215) NOCR
0400      READ (LI, *) IDUM
0401      WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0402      WRITE (LO, 606)
0403      GO TO 66
0404
0405      CCCCCC .....
0406      :   Save data on 21MX disc.  No transfer to HP 9830.   :
0407      : .....
0408
0409      53 CONTINUE
0410      418 WRITE (LI, 105) (IFILE(J2), J2=1, 3), NOLF
0411      CALL CREAT (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, ISIZE, ITYPE, ISECU, ICR, IDCBS)
0412      IF ( IERR .GT. 0 ) GO TO 420
0413      WRITE (LI, 101) (IFILE(J2), J2=1, 3)
0414      READ (LI, 107) IDUM
0415      WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0416      IF ( IDUM .NE. 2HPU ) GO TO 419
0417      CALL PURGE (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, ISECU, ICR)
0418      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 15
0419      GO TO 418
0420      419 CALL CODE
0421      WRITE (NEW, 100) IDUM
0422      WRITE (LI, 102) (IFILE(J2), J2=1, 3), NEW, (IFILE(J2), J2=2, 3)
0423      IFILE(1) = NEW
0424      GO TO 418
0425      420 CALL OPEN (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, IOPTN, ISECU, ICR, IDCBS)
0426      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 16
0427      CALL WRITF (IDCB, IERR, PDAT, IL)
0428      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 17
0429      CALL CLOSE (IDCB, IERR, 0)
0430      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 20
0431      WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0432      WRITE (LO, 607) IFILE, JSECU, JCR
0433      66 CALL TIME (IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IHOURL, IMIN)
0434      WRITE (LO, 610) IHOURL, IMIN
0435      RETURN
0436      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 03462 COMMON = 00000

```

0437 SUBROUTINE STDY (IRUN)
0438 .....
0439 .....
0440 .....
0441 .....
0442 .....
0443 .....
0444 .....
0445 .....
0446 .....
0447 .....
0448 .....
0449 .....
0450 .....
0451 .....
0452 .....
0453 .....
0454 .....
0455 .....
0456 .....
0457 .....
0458 .....
0459 .....
0460 .....
0461 .....
0462 .....
0463 .....
0464 .....
0465 .....
0466 .....
0467 .....
0468 .....
0469 .....
0470 .....
0471 .....
0472 .....
0473 .....
0474 .....
0475 .....
0476 .....
0477 .....
0478 .....
0479 .....
0480 .....
0481 .....
0482 .....
0483 .....
0484 .....
0485 .....
0486 .....
0487 .....
0488 .....
0489 .....
0490 .....
0491 .....
0492 .....
0493 .....
0494 .....
0495 .....
0496 .....
0497 .....
0498 .....

```

```
" ,58(1H ) ,6HTime: ,A2,1H. ,A2,3H h,//////)
```

```

0499      900 FORMAT (" A REGISTER IS "K6"      B REGISTER IS "K6/")
0500      1001 FORMAT ("FIRPH3A1H0T3")
0501      1201 FORMAT ("PF4G6T")
0502 C      FORMATS STDY STOP
0503      IF ( IENTR .NE. 0 ) GO TO 1
0504      IENTR = 1
0505      IDOC = 0
0506      IDOCF = 0
0507      ISECU = CNTRL(31)
0508      ICR = CNTRL(30)
0509      ITYPE = 1
0510      IL = 384
0511      IDCBS = 144

```

```

005143 01 ISIZE(1) = 3
005144 ISIZE(2) = 128
005145 WRITE (10,1001)
005146 WRITE (12,1201)
005147 IFRST = 3HT4
005148 LI = CNTRL(19)
005149 LO = CNTRL(20)
005150 CALL TIME (IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IHOUR, IMIN)
005151 WRITE (LO,602) CNTRL(4)
005152 WRITE (LO,603) IMON, IDAY, IYEAR
005153 WRITE (LO,604) IHOUR, IMIN
005154 WRITE (LO,601)
005155 IDOC = 1+IDOC
005156 IDOCF = 1+IDOCF
005157 05 WRITE (10,1001)
005158 .....
005159 . Preset data array DATA(48,4) with the dummy variable -.999999
005160 . to make trouble shooting easier.
005161 .....
005162 DO 06 J1=1, 4, 1
005163 DO 06 J2=1, 48, 1
005164 06 DATA(J2,J1) = -.999999
005165 IF ( IRUN .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 11
005166 .....
005167 . Acquire pressures from scannivalve-scanner-DVM system. Only
005168 . performs in a long run.
005169 .....
005170 J0 = 1
005171 J1 = 1
005172 IW = CNTRL(250)
005173 DO 07 J2=1, 48, 1
005174 DATA(J2,J1) = ACQN(J0,J2,IW)
005175 07 WRITE (LI, 120) J2,J1,J0,J2,IW,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
005176 J0 = 4
005177 J1 = 2
005178 IW = CNTRL(250)
005179 DO 08 J2=1, 45, 1
005180 DATA(J2,J1) = ACQN(J0,J2,IW)
005181 08 WRITE (LI, 120) J2,J1,J0,J2,IW,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
005182 .....
005183 . Subtract tare from pressure readings.
005184 .....
005185 TARE1 = DATA( 1, 1)
005186 TARE2 = DATA( 1, 2)
005187 J1 = 1
005188 DO 09 J2=1, 48, 1
005189 09 DATA(J2,J1) = DATA(J2,J1)-TARE1
005190 J1 = 2
005191 DO 10 J2=1, 45, 1
005192 10 DATA(J2,J1) = DATA(J2,J1)-TARE2
005193 .....
005194 . Acquire data (pressures, temperatures, torque, speed, probe
005195 . positions) from scanner-DVM or scanner-counter system.
005196 .....
005197 11 J1 = 3
005198 IS = 0
005199 IC = 1
005200 J3 = 25
005201 DO 12 J2=1, 5, 1
005202 DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
005203 WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
005204 12 J3 = J3+1
005205 J3 = 30
005206 DO 13 J2=7, 12, 1
005207 DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
005208 WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
005209 13 J3 = J3+1

```

```

0587 J3 = 0
0588 IS = 15
0589 DO 14 J2=14,17,1
0590 DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0591 WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0592 14 J3 = J3+1
0593 J3 = 4
0594 DO 15 J2=19,25,1
0595 DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0596 WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0597 15 J3 = J3+1
0598 J3 = 12
0599 DO 16 J2=27,31,1
0600 DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0601 WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0602 16 J3 = J3+1
0603 IS = 8
0604 J3 = 37
0605 J2 = 33
0606 DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0607 WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0608 IS = 15
0609 J3 = 40
0610 DO 17 J2=34,45,1
0611 DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0612 WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0613 17 J3 = J3+1
0614 J3 = 52
0615 DO 18 J2=47,48,1
0616 DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0617 WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0618 18 J3 = J3+1
0619 IS = 8
0620 IC = 2
0621 J1 = 4
0622 J3 = 19
0623 J2 = 45
0624 DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0625 WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0626 J3 = 17
0627 J2 = 46
0628 DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0629 WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0630 IC = 1
0631 J3 = 36
0632 J2 = 47
0633 DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0634 WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0635 IS = 15
0636 J3 = 19
0637 J2 = 29
0638 DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0639 WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0640 J3 = 20
0641 J2 = 30
0642 DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0643 WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0644 DATA(J3,J1) = CNTRL( 4)
0645 DATA(J4,J1) = CNTRL( 5)
0646 DATA(J5,J1) = CNTRL( 6)
0647 DATA(J6,J1) = CNTRL( 2)
0648 DATA(J7,J1) = CNTRL( 1)
0649 DATA(J8,J1) = CNTRL( 3)
0650 DATA(J9,J1) = CNTRL( 15)
0651 WRITE (LI, 106) NOCR(1),NOCR
0652 READ (LI, *) DATA(43,J1)
0653 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0654 IF ( DATA(43,J1) .EQ. 9999 ) STOP 0601
0655 .....
0656 : Print acquired data.
0657 .....
0658 NO(1) = 2H n
0659 NO(2) = 2H/a
0660
0661

```

00000000


```

0662 WRITE (LO, 605) (J2,J2=1,4)
0663 J1=1
0664 CALL CODE
0665 WRITE (IDATA,115) (DATA(J1,J2),J2=1,4)
0666 DO 20 J2=1,4,1
0667 IF ( DATA(J1,J2) .NE. -.999999 ) GO TO 20
0668 IDATA( 7,J2) = NO(1)
0669 IDATA( 8,J2) = NO(2)
0670 DO 19 J3=1,6,1
0671 19 IDATA(J3,J2) = CH
0672 20 CONTINUE
0673 WRITE (LO, 608) J1,((IDATA(J3,J2),J3=1,8),J2=1,4),J1
0674 DO 26 J1=2,47,1
0675 IF ( (J1/5)*5 .NE. J1 ) GO TO 23
0676 CALL CODE
0677 WRITE (IDATA,115) (DATA(J1,J2),J2=1,4)
0678 DO 22 J2=1,4,1
0679 IF ( DATA(J1,J2) .NE. -.999999 ) GO TO 22
0680 IDATA( 7,J2) = NO(1)
0681 IDATA( 8,J2) = NO(2)
0682 DO 21 J3=1,6,1
0683 21 IDATA(J3,J2) = 2H
0684 22 CONTINUE
0685 WRITE (LO, 606) J1,((IDATA(J3,J2),J3=1,8),J2=1,4),J1
0686 GO TO 26
0687 23 CALL CODE
0688 WRITE (IDATA,115) (DATA(J1,J2),J2=1,4)
0689 DO 25 J2=1,4,1
0690 IF ( DATA(J1,J2) .NE. -.999999 ) GO TO 25
0691 IDATA( 7,J2) = NO(1)
0692 IDATA( 8,J2) = NO(2)
0693 DO 24 J3=1,6,1
0694 24 IDATA(J3,J2) = 2H
0695 25 CONTINUE
0696 WRITE (LO, 607) ((IDATA(J3,J2),J3=1,8),J2=1,4)
0697 26 CONTINUE
0698 J1=48
0699 CALL CODE
0700 WRITE (IDATA,115) (DATA(J1,J2),J2=1,4)
0701 DO 28 J2=1,4,1
0702 IF ( DATA(J1,J2) .NE. -.999999 ) GO TO 28
0703 IDATA( 7,J2) = NO(1)
0704 IDATA( 8,J2) = NO(2)
0705 DO 27 J3=1,6,1
0706 27 IDATA(J3,J2) = 2H
0707 28 CONTINUE
0708 WRITE (LO, 606) J1,((IDATA(J3,J2),J3=1,8),J2=1,4),J1
0709 WRITE (LO, 609) (J2,J2=1,4)
0710 CALL TIME (IMON,IDAY,IYEAR,IMHOUR,IMIN)
0711 JSECU = ICON(ISECU,0)
0712 JCR = ICON(ICR,0)
0713 IF ( IDOCF .LT. 100 ) GO TO 32
0714 IFRST = 2H84
0715 IDOCF = IDOCF-99
0716 32 IFILE(1) = IFRST
0717 IFILE(2) = ICON(CNTRL(4),0)
0718 IFILE(3) = ICON(IDOCF,0)
0719 .....
0720 .....
0721 .....
0722 .....
0723 .....
0724 .....
0725 .....
0726 .....
0727 .....
0728 .....
0729 .....
0730 .....
0731 .....
0732 .....
0733 .....
0734 .....
0735 .....
0736 .....

```

.....

Ask operator whether to repeat the data acquisition at this setting (RP) or to return to the calling program (RT).

.....

```

33 WRITE (LI, 110) NOLF
READ (LI, 149) IDUM
WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,7)
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2H8P ) GO TO 34
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HRT ) GO TO 35
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2H88 ) STOP 0602
GO TO 33
34 WRITE (LI, 112) NOLF
READ (LI, 147) IRUN
WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,7)
WRITE (LO, 612) IMHOUR,IMIN
WRITE (LO, 604) IMHOUR,IMIN

```

```

0737 GO TO 05
0738 .....
0739 .....
0740 Store acquired data on a disc type 1 file.
0741 .....
0742 .....
0743 35 WRITE (LI,105) IFILE,MOLF .....
0744 CALL CREAT (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,ISIZE,ITYPE,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
0745 IF ( IERR .GT. 0 ) GO TO 37
0746 WRITE (LI,101) IFILE
0747 READ (LI,149) IDUM
0748 WRITE (LI,149) (ICLR,I=1,3)
0749 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2H** ) STOP 0603
0750 IF ( IDUM .NE. 2HPU ) GO TO 36
0751 WRITE (LI,103) IFILE,ISECU,ICR
0752 CALL PURGE (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,ISECU,ICR)
0753 IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0604
0754 GO TO 35
0755 36 CALL CODE
0756 WRITE (NEW,100) IDUM
0757 WRITE (LI,102) IFILE,NEW,IFILE(2),IFILE(3)
0758 IFILE(1) = NEW
0759 GO TO 35
0760 37 CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
0761 IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0605
0762 CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,DATA,IL)
0763 IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0606
0764 CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0)
0765 IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0607
0766 IF ( IRUN .EQ. 1 ) WRITE (LO,610) IFILE,ISECU,ICR,NO
0767 IF ( IRUN .EQ. 0 ) WRITE (LO,611) IFILE,ISECU,ICR,NO
0768 WRITE (LO,612) IHOURL,IMIN
0769 RETURN
0770 END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 03193 COMMON = 00000

6. PROGRAM TXCO3

6.1. DESCRIPTION

TXCO3 is a son program of the father program TXCO0, by which it is scheduled if one of the following operations is desired:

7 - Check the instrumentation

8 - Manipulate the program control array CNTRL.

When scheduled by TXCO0, which suspends operation while the son program TXCO3 executes, the program TXCO3 reads the program control array from the disc, sets the HP interface bus and the measurement and control devices to remote control, preprograms the digital voltmeter (DVM), the scanners and the counter. CNTRL(50) is the actual decision variable to select and call the subroutine, which performs the desired operation. When this subroutine has terminated, the interface bus and the devices are released from remote control and the control array is written into a disc file, so that the next TXCO module can read it. The correct termination of each subroutine can be verified by checking the stop codes. Note that all stop codes ending on 77 indicate correct execution of a subroutine.

<u>CNTRL(50)</u>	<u>Subroutine</u>	<u>STOP Code</u>
7	CHECK	TXCO3 : STOP 0777
8	CHNGE	TXCO3 : STOP 1077

EXTERNALS: REWRF, ABRT, RMOTE, CHECK, CHNGE, CLEAR, LOCL

COMMON BLOCKS: FMP, CIBUF, CONTR.

The FORTRAN-IV compiler for the HP 21 MX computer requests COMMON blocks to be predefined in a BLOCK DATA subroutine prior to using a COMMON block in a program, subroutine or function.

<u>BLOCK DATA Subroutine</u>	<u>Arrays & Variables</u>	<u>Length in Words</u>
FMP	IDCB,IFILE,ISIZE,ISECU,ICR	227B = 151 ₁₀
CIBUF	IBUF	3200B = 1664 ₁₀
CONTR	CNTRL	400B = 256 ₁₀

The arrays and variables allocated by the COMMON block FMP are frequently used for the data transfer from and to the disc. COMMON block CIBUF is designed to take the largest raw data array in the TXCO data acquisition and reduction system - IBUF(1664) in subroutine FREER. The program modules CHECK and CHNGE do not use the complete area allocated by CIBUF. COMMON block CONTR allocates the space for the control array CNTRL.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS: None

ERROR MESSAGES: If CNTRL(50) is less than 7 or greater than 8, no subroutine has been selected and the program terminates outputting an error message (FORMAT #102) to the standard input device, i.e. the terminal.

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart and the information given in the subroutine descriptions.

DATA FILE: None

VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA FMP:

ICDB (144)	integer	data control block
IFILE (3)	integer	array to contain file name
ISIZE (2)	integer	array to contain # of records in the first and record length in 16-bit-words in the second word
ISECU	integer	security code of data file
ICR	integer	cartridge reference number, where data file is located

VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA CIBUF:

IBUF (1664)	integer	buffer array for the raw data
-------------	---------	-------------------------------

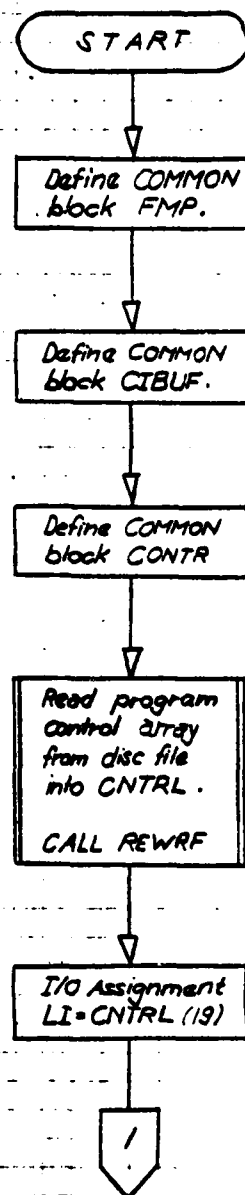
VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA CONTR:

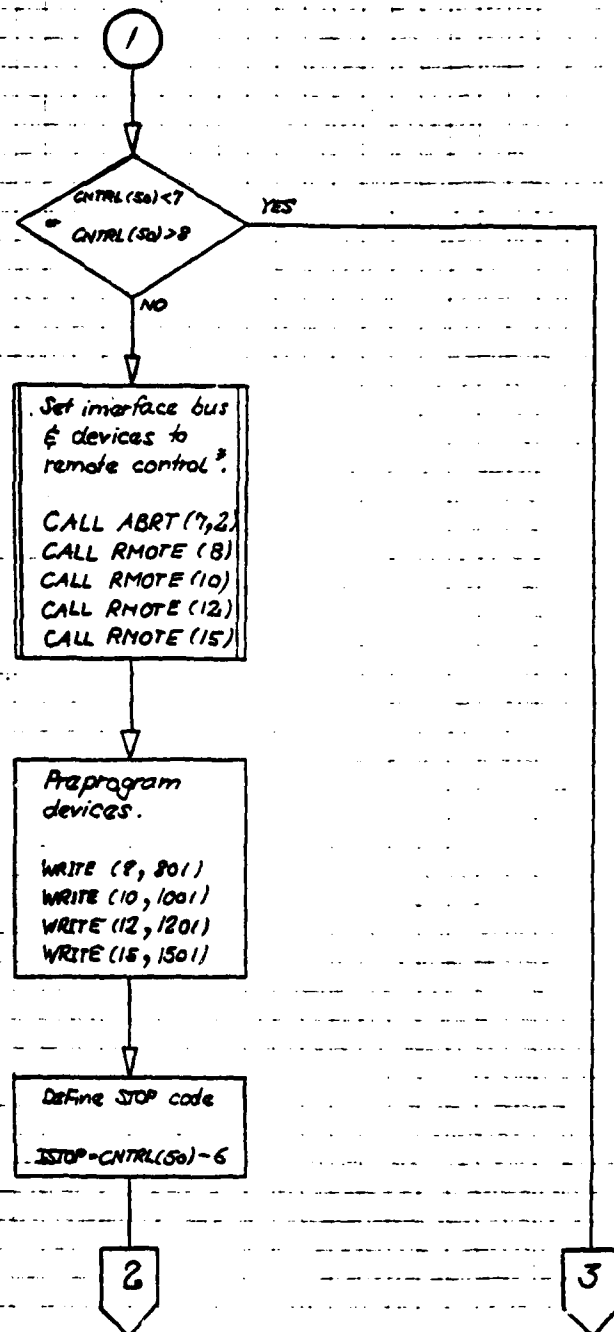
CNTRL (256)	integer	program control array
-------------	---------	-----------------------

VARIABLES IN PROGRAM TKCO3:

CNTRL (256)	integer	program control array
NOLF	integer	suppresses line feed
LI	integer	LU # of standard input device (terminal)
ISTOP	integer	control variable to select STOP code

FLOW CHART PROGRAM TXC03





#) Lu Assignments:

- 7 HP Interface Bus
- 8 Scanner #1
- 10 Digital Voltmeter
- 12 Counter
- 15 Scanner #2

AD-A113 895

BDM CORP MONTEREY CA

TRANSONIC COMPRESSOR: PROGRAM SYSTEM TXCO FOR DATA ACQUISITION --ETC(U)

OCT 80 H ZEBNER

N00014-78-C-0204

F/G 5/8

UNCLASSIFIED

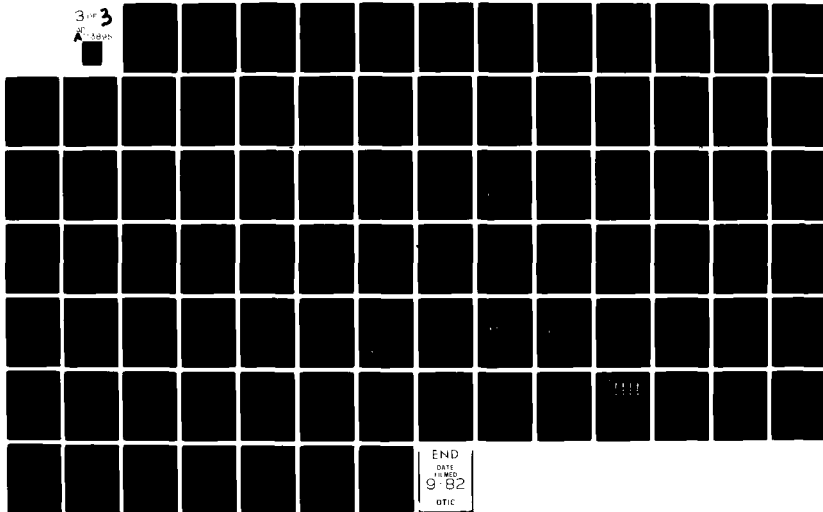
NPS-67-80-02CR

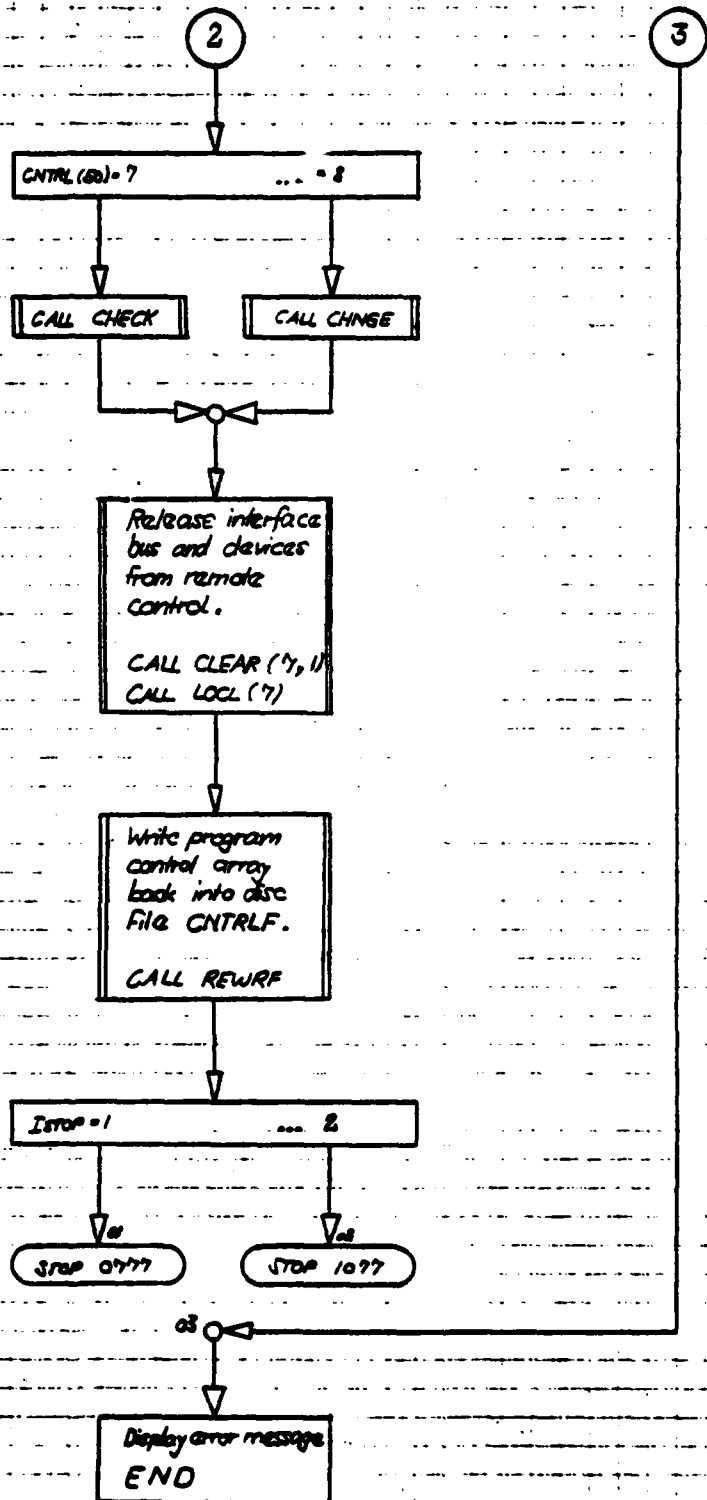
NL

3 of 3

AD-A113 895

3





6.2. SUBROUTINE CHECK:

PURPOSE: This subroutine enables the investigator to (independently from the data acquisition modules ABSRV, CALIB, FREER, PACER, COMB and STDY) check all data locations to troubleshoot or verify the transonic compressor test rig measurement system.

ARGUMENTS: LO ; this variable specifies the output unit where the protocol of the check is directed to. In any case, the data are displayed on the standard input device (terminal LI) and if LO is equal to LI, double output is suppressed. The selection of LO = 6 (line printer) is an appropriate choice for a hardcopy of the check protocol.

EXTERNALS: ACON, SCANR, RPACE.

COMMON BLOCK: CONTR; for detailed explanation refer to the TXCO3 description.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS: None

ERROR MESSAGES: None

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart. After having assigned the I/O reference, CHECK asks the operator which particular system should be checked.

<u>Instrumentation code</u>	<u>system being checked</u>
1	S/V-S/V controller - scanner - DVM - system

<u>Instrumentation Code</u>	<u>System Being Checked</u>
2	amplifier - scanner - DVM - system
3	Pacer

The operator then selects the desired code and the program branches.

i) S/V - S/V controller - scanner - DVM - system

The operator has to input the number (1 thru 5) of the S/V, the low port and the high port. Erroneous input will cause the program to re-request the data. If S/V #2 is selected and either low or high port are odd, they will be increased to the next even number. In increments of 1 (2 resp., if S/V #2 is addressed) the subroutine steps from low to high port, taking a reading of each. The result is displayed and printed immediately. Upon completion the operator is asked whether another check shall be done. The answer is YES or NO, and if YES is entered, SUBROUTINE CHECK is run again from the beginning.

ii) amplifier - scanner - DVM - system

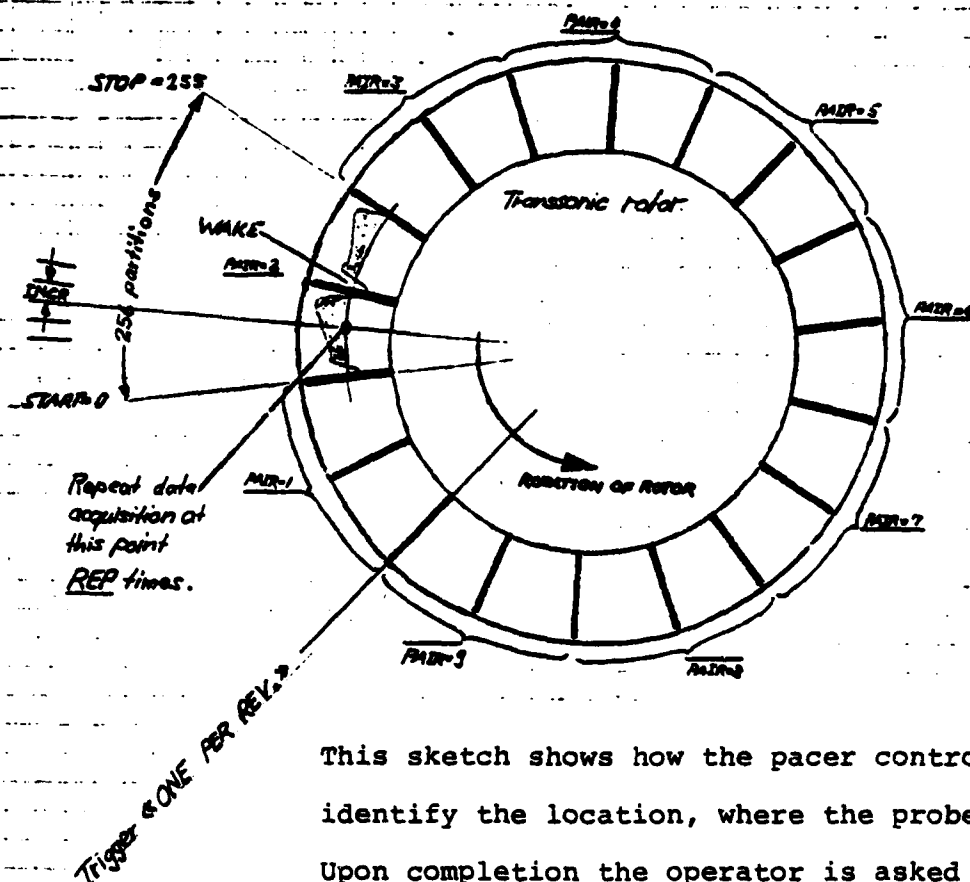
The operator has to input the number (1 or 2) of the scanner, the low channel and the high channel. Erroneous input of the scanner # will cause the program to re-request the data, whereas no check is made whether the boundaries for the scan, low channel ILOW and high channel IHIGH, are correct. In increments of 1 the subroutine steps from low channel to high channel, taking a reading at each port. The result is displayed and printed immediately. Upon completion, the operator is

asked whether another check shall be done. The answer is YES or NO, and if YES is entered, SUBROUTINE CHECK is run again from the beginning.

iii) Pacer

The operator has to input the pacer control parameters:

ADCHNL	A/D analog input channel to be selected by the A/D converter multiplexer.
PAMO	Pacer mode = 1 allows pacer to trigger A/D conversion at the specified position in any blade interval. The variable PAIR is ignored. = 2 causes pacer to select blade pair # PAIR.
PAIR	# of blade pair selected (1 - 9)
START	Start count to step through blade passage
INCR	Increment to step through blade passage
STOP	Stop count to step through blade passage
REP	Number of repetitions at each individual point



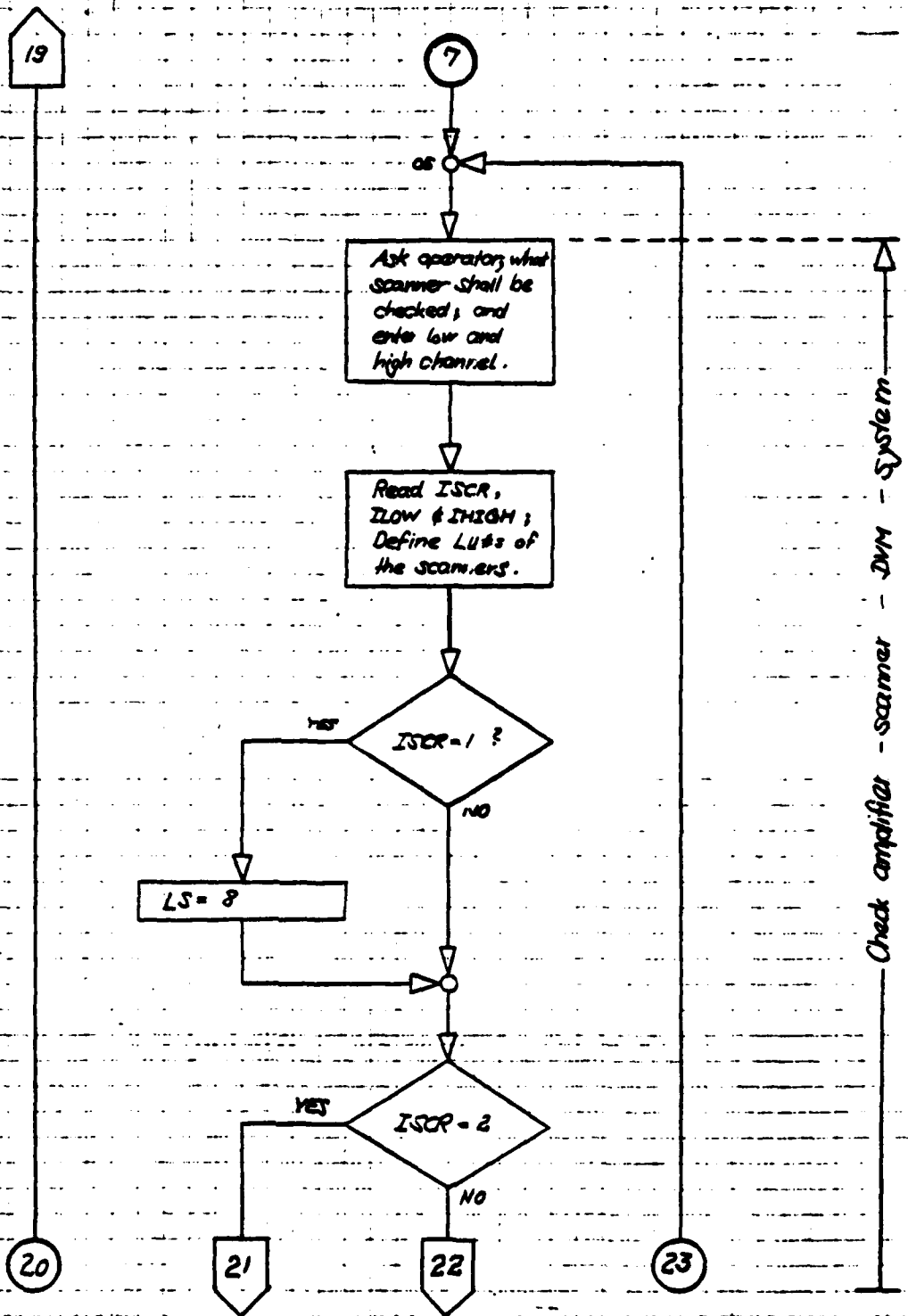
This sketch shows how the pacer control parameters identify the location, where the probe takes data. Upon completion the operator is asked whether another check shall be done. The answer is YES or NO, and if YES is entered, start to read this section SUBROUTINE CHECK again.

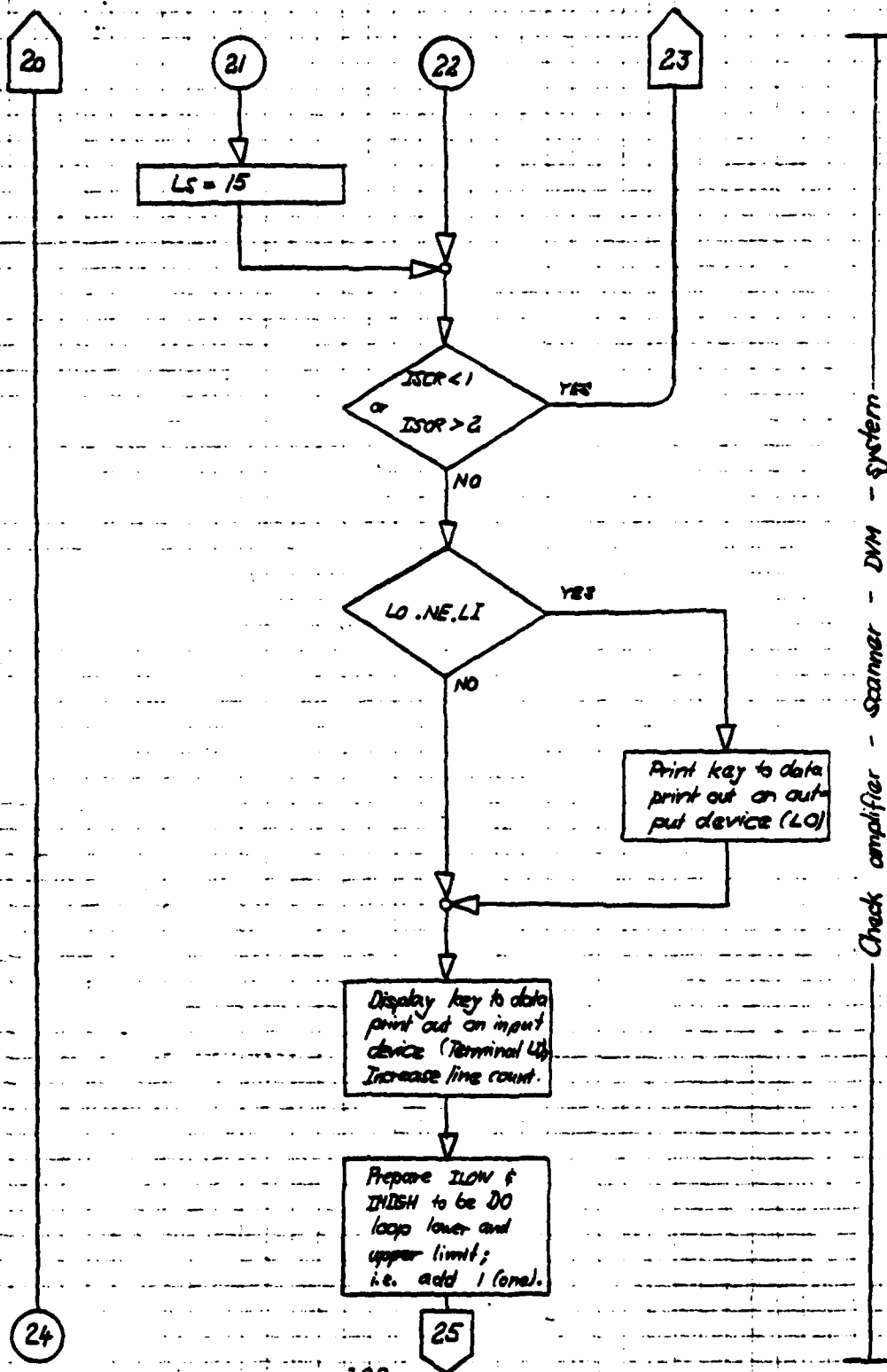
DATA FILE: None

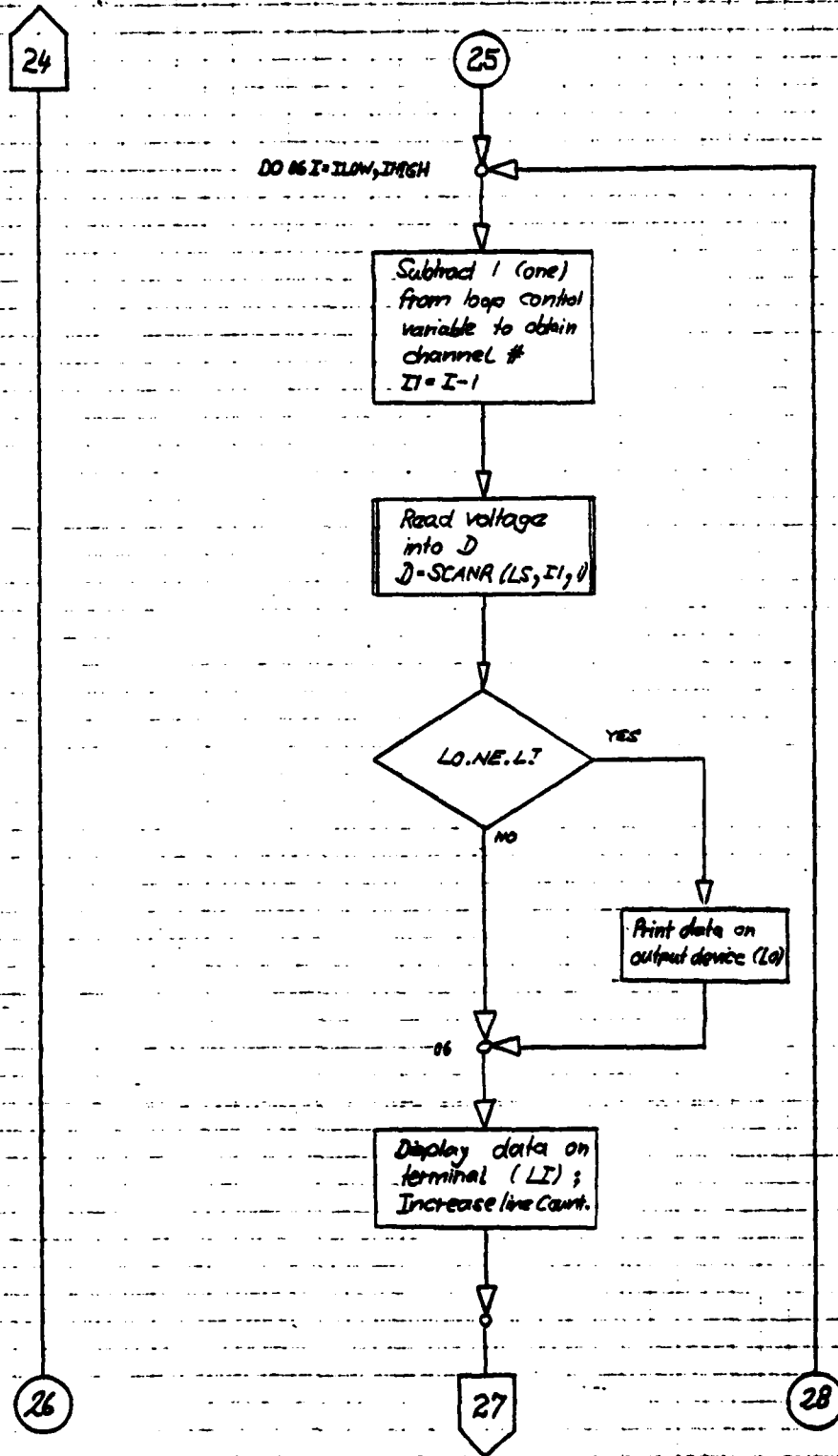
VARIABLES:

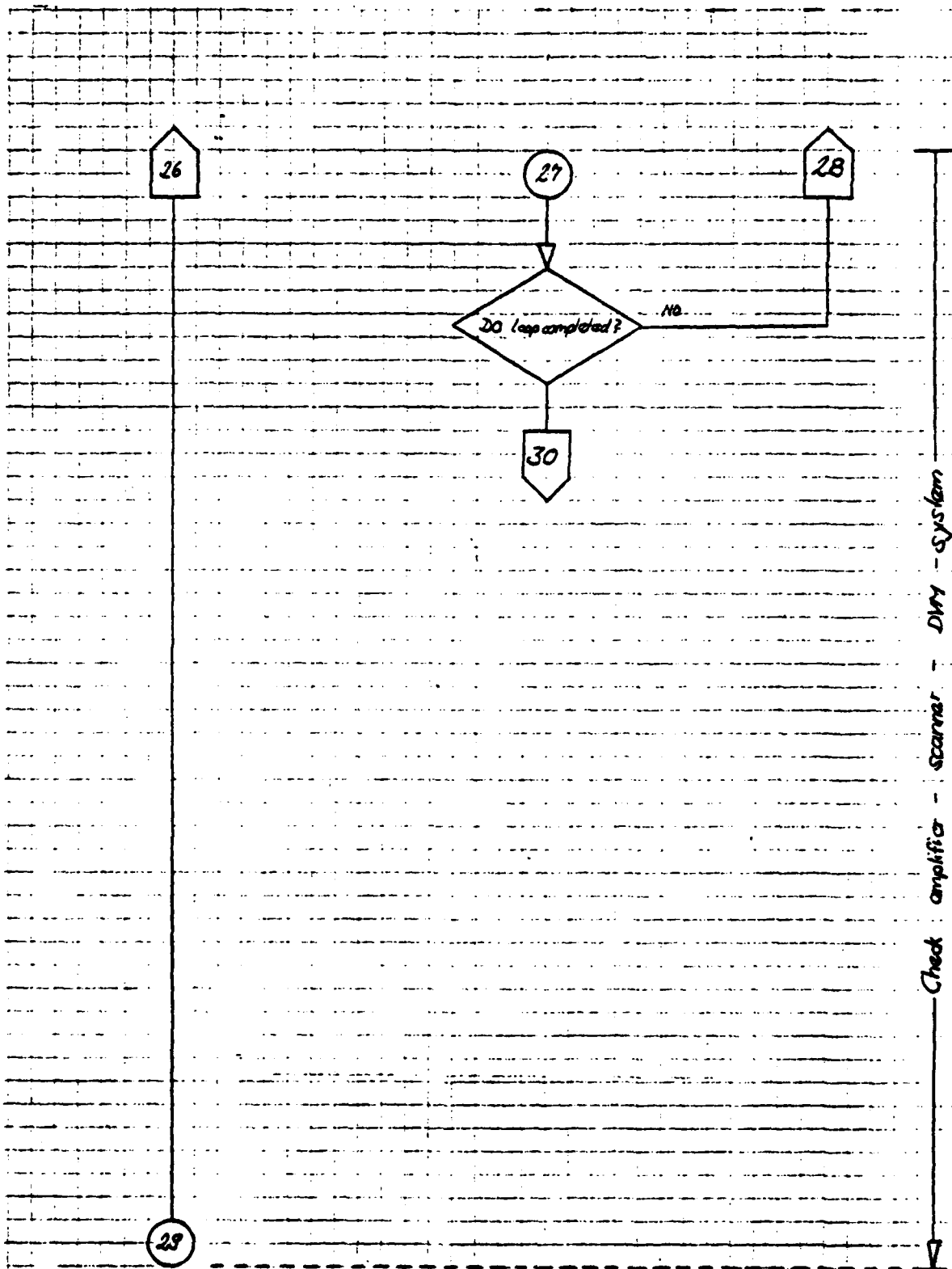
LO	integer	LU# of standard output device (line printer)
CNTRL(256)	integer	program control array
NOLF	integer	suppresses line feed
NOCR(2)	integer	suppresses line feed and carriage return
ICLR(3)	integer	clears line above cursor

ADCHNL	integer	Pacer control parameter	} see section iii) for detailed explanation
PAMO	integer	Pacer control parameter	
PAIR	integer	Pacer control parameter	
START	integer	Pacer control parameter	
INCR	integer	Pacer control parameter	
STOP	integer	Pacer control parameter	
REP	integer	Pacer control parameter	
LI	integer	LU# of standard interactive input device (system terminal)	
LINES	integer	line count	
IDIMUM	integer	decision variable	
IPOINT	integer	# of desired S/V (1 - 5)	
ILOW	integer	low port of desired S/V	
IHIGH	integer	high port of desired S/V	
ISTEP	integer	increment to step from low to high port	
IW	integer	delay between closing S/V port and taking the DVM reading in tens of ms.	
V	real	pressure reading (raw data)	
ISCR	integer	# of desired scanner (1 or 2)	
ILOW	integer	low channel of desired scanner	
IHIGH	integer	high channel of desired scanner	
LS	integer	LU# of the desired scanner	
D	real	voltage reading (raw data)	
AVRGE	real	average voltage as returned from subroutine RSPACE	









29

8

20

Ask operator to
enter PACER
control parameters

Read AUCHNL,
PAND, PACR, SCAR,
INCR, STOP & REP.

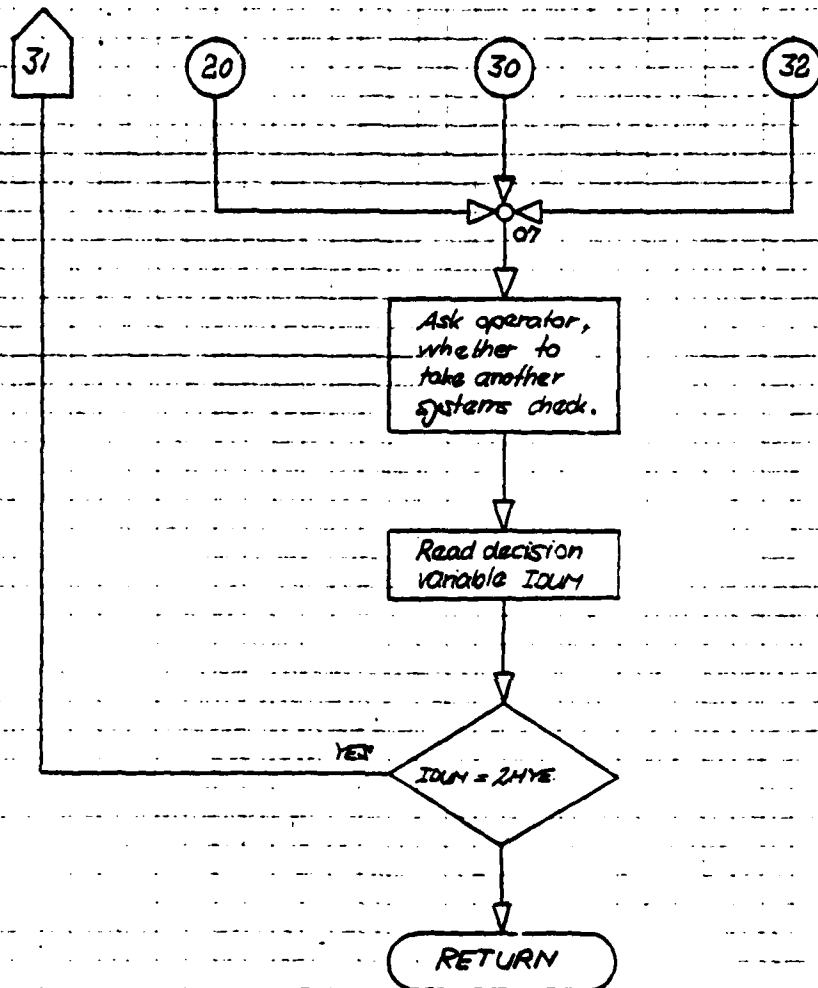
Call PACER Subrou-
tine RPAC and
direct control
output to unit,
indicated by LO.

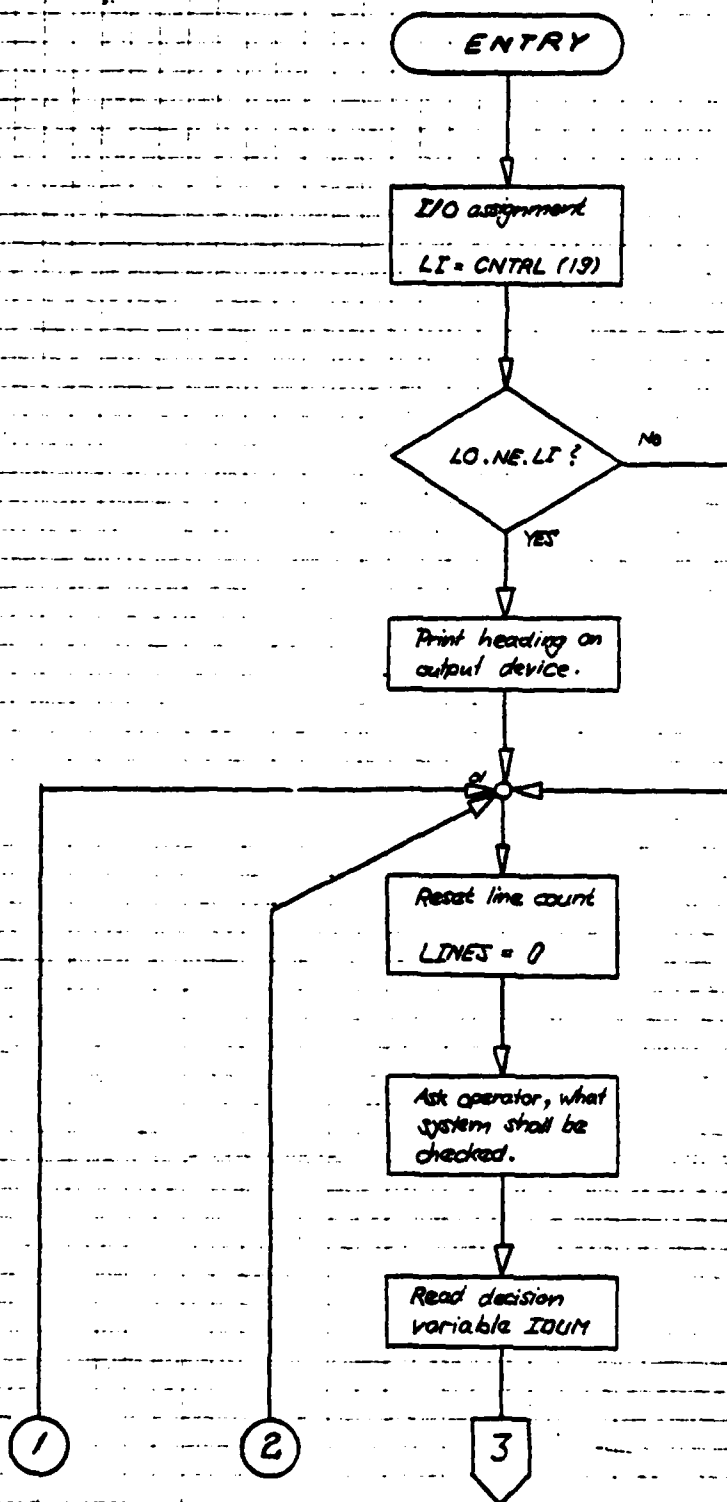
CALL RPAC

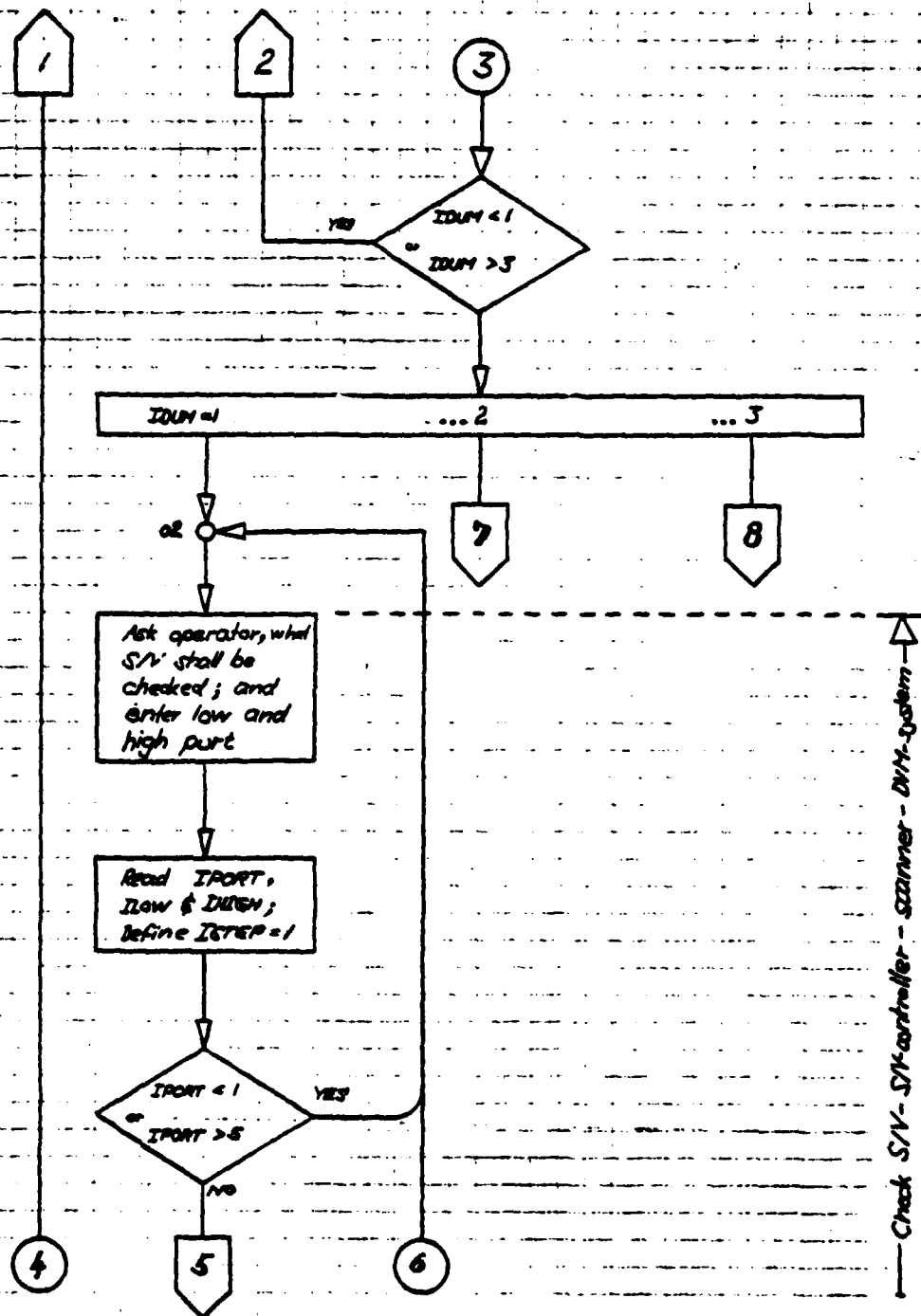
32

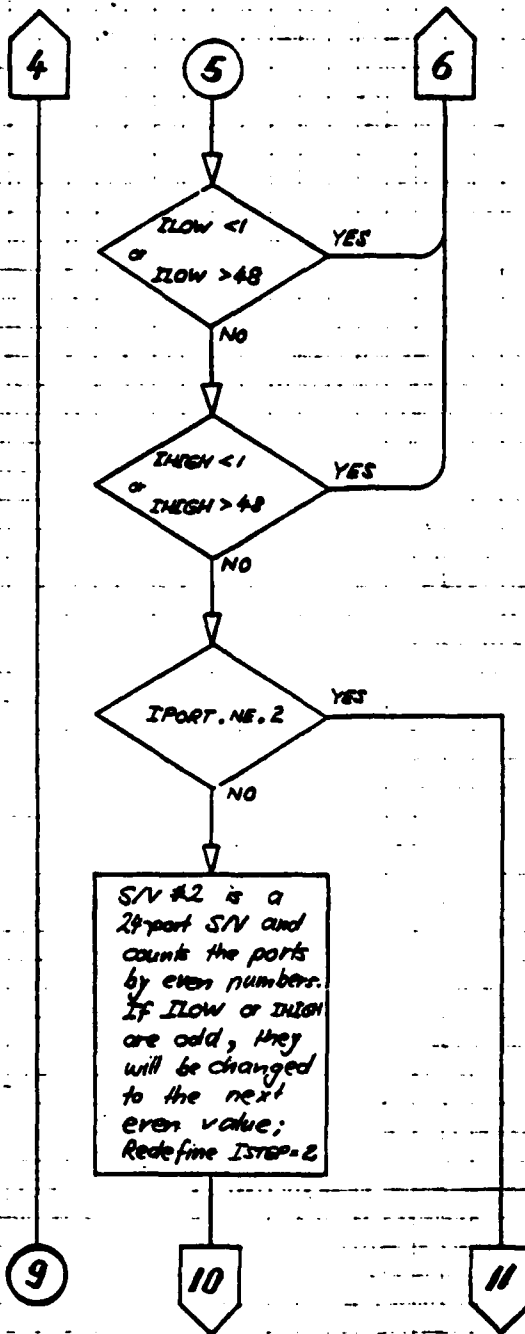
Check PACER

31

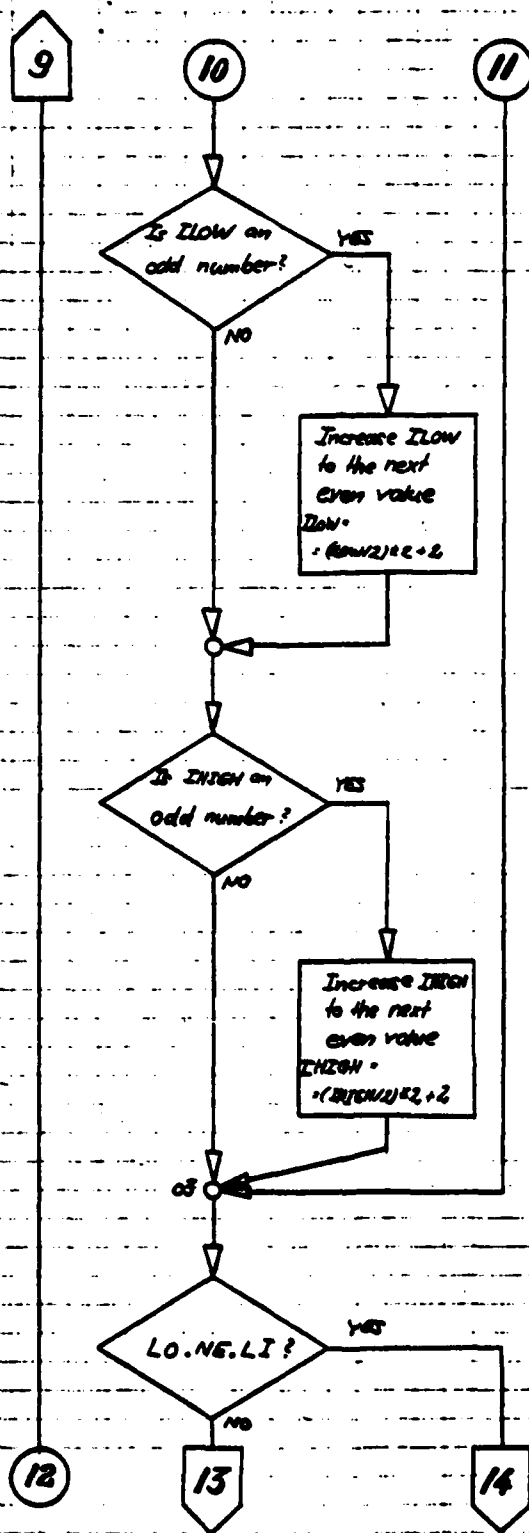




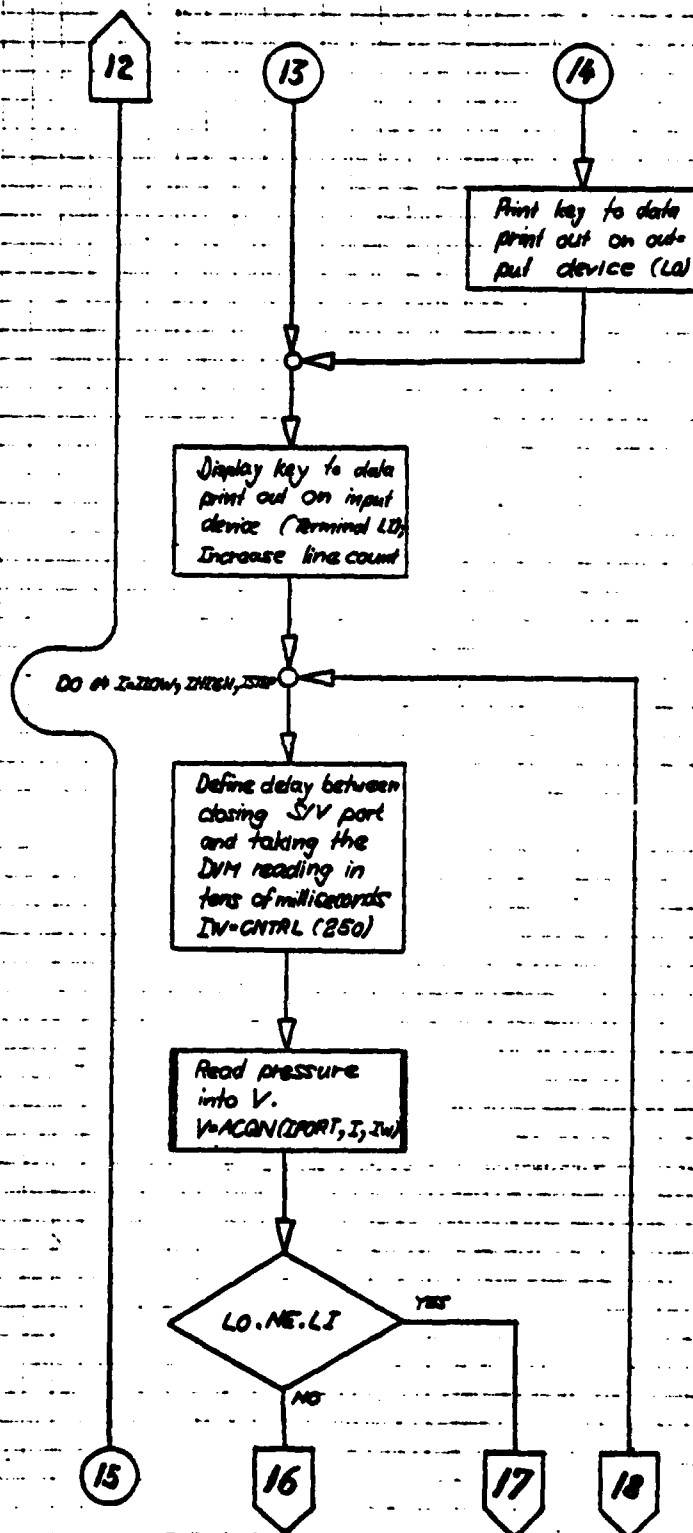


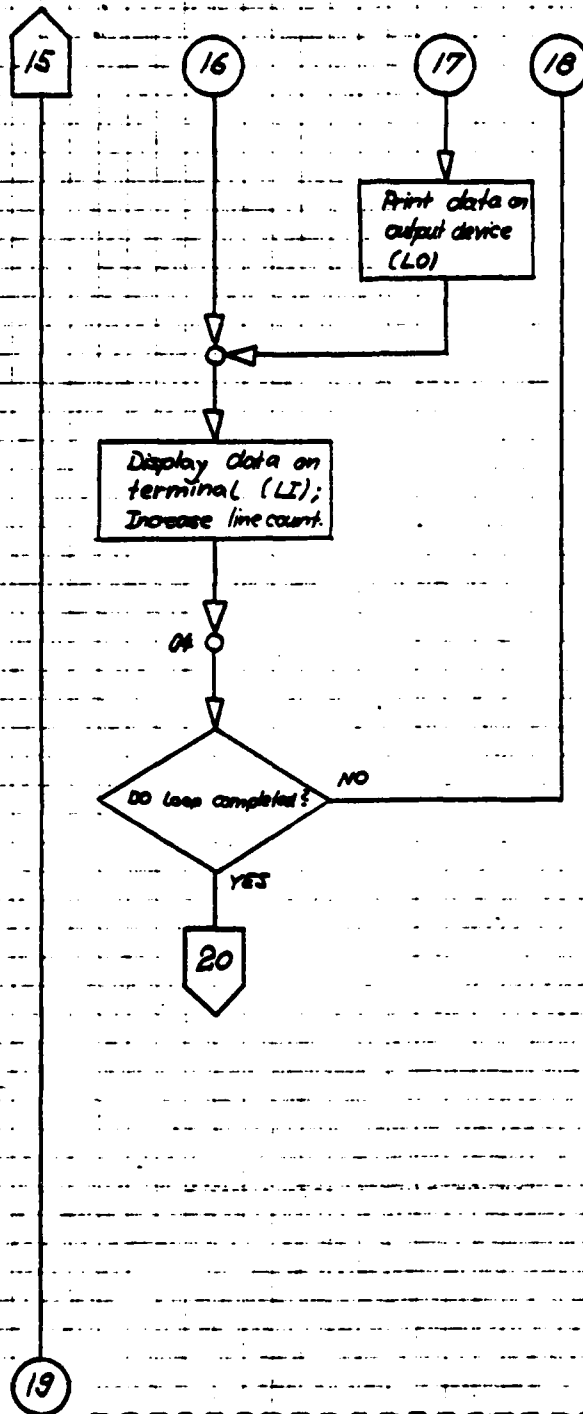


Check S/N - S/V-controller - scanner - DVM - system



Check SN - SN-controller - scanner - DVM - system





Check SN - SYKantoller - Scanner - DVM - System

6.3. SUBROUTINE CHNGE:

PURPOSE: Change any element of the program control array CNTRL on line and display any element of CNTRL.

ARGUMENTS: None

EXTERNALS: CODE, REWRF

COMMON BLOCK: CONTR; for detailed explanation refer to the TXCO3 description.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS:

C ... Change CNTRL (i) to new value

D ... Display current value of CNTRL (i)

R ... Return to the calling program

Note: C is followed by the value of <<i>> and the new value for <<CNTRL (i)>> and D is followed by the value of <<i>>.

ERROR MESSAGES: None

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart. After having assigned the I/O reference and reset the line count, the operator is asked what to do. The input in the first inverse video box specifies where to branch to.

i) Change CNTRL (i) to new value Input: C

The control character C is followed by the value of <<i>> and the new value for <<CNTRL (i)>>. Each of the latter data items has to be aligned to the right margin of the two

following inverse video boxes. If the input is to be compiled as ASCII code, the identifier 2H has to precede the two input characters.

EXAMPLE A) Suppose, the time delay IW between closing a S/V port and taking the DVM reading shall be changed to 1 second, which is 100*10 milliseconds. Enter

and press the RETURN key. The subroutine responds displaying the message CNTRL (250) changed from 80 to 100. Where 80 is the previous value of CNTRL (250).

EXAMPLE B) The character, used to display the just acquired wave form in subroutine PACER shall be changed to the asterisk (= 2H*). Enter

blank, because subroutine PICTR outputs this item in A1-Format

and press the key. The subroutine responds displaying

CNTRL (249) changed from 2H+where the add sign (= 2H+

ii) Display actual value of CNTRL (i) [Input: D]

The control character C is followed by the value of <<i>> and, only if the element CNTRL (i) shall be displayed in ASCII-mode, the string <<2H>> . The data for <<i>> has to be aligned to right margin of the second inverse video box and <<2H>> has to be centered in the third box.

EXAMPLE A) Display the value for the cartridge reference number, where the raw data files are located. Appendix A.3 (Program Control Array) reveals that you have to look into CNTRL(30). Enter

and press the RETURN key. The subroutine responds by informing you that

The actual value of CNTRL (30) is 26.

EXAMPLE B) Display the first two characters of the name of the raw data file, which are written into CNTRL (32). Since the file name is ASCII coded, the ASCII-identifier <<2H>> must not be forgotten. Enter

and press the key. The subroutine responds by informing you, that

The actual value of CNTRL (32) is 2HT5.

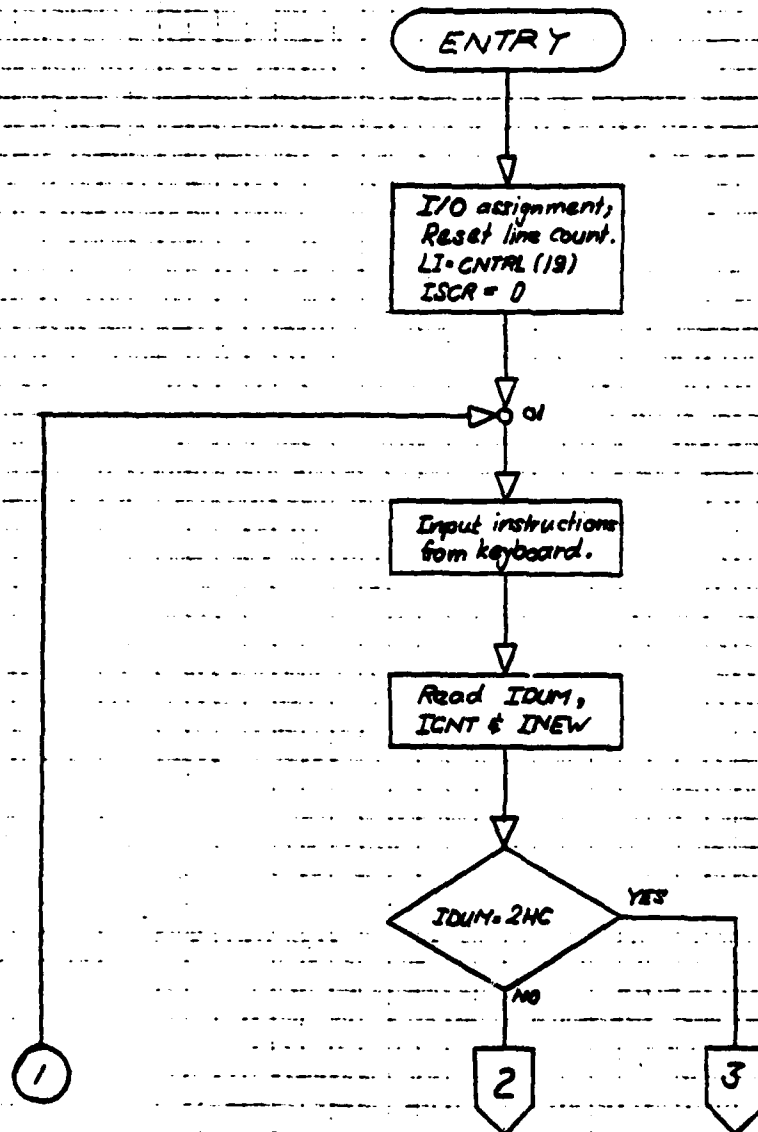
This information reveals that the last data acquisition was a combination probe survey, since there all data file names start with <<T5>> .

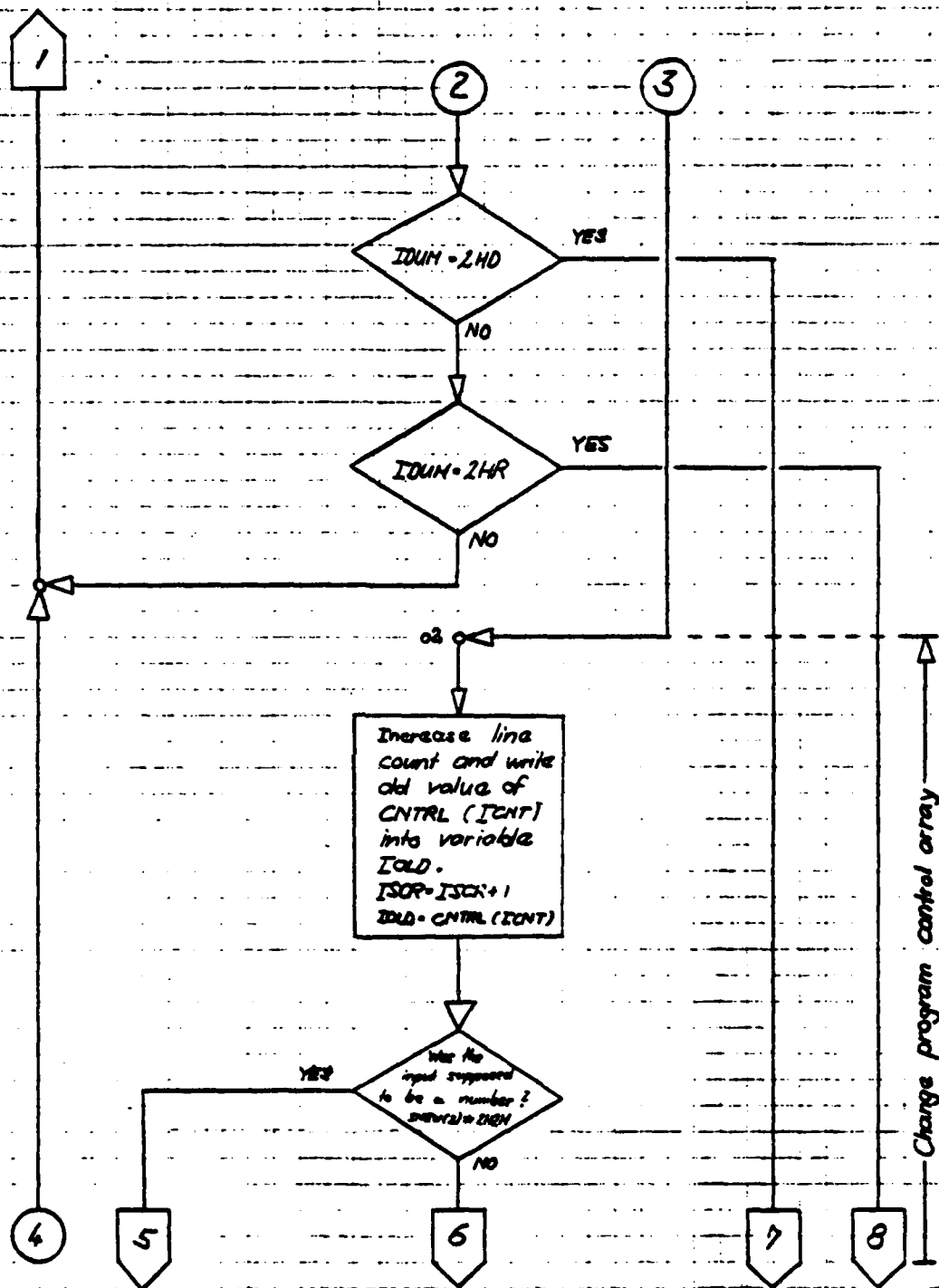
iii) Return [Input: R]

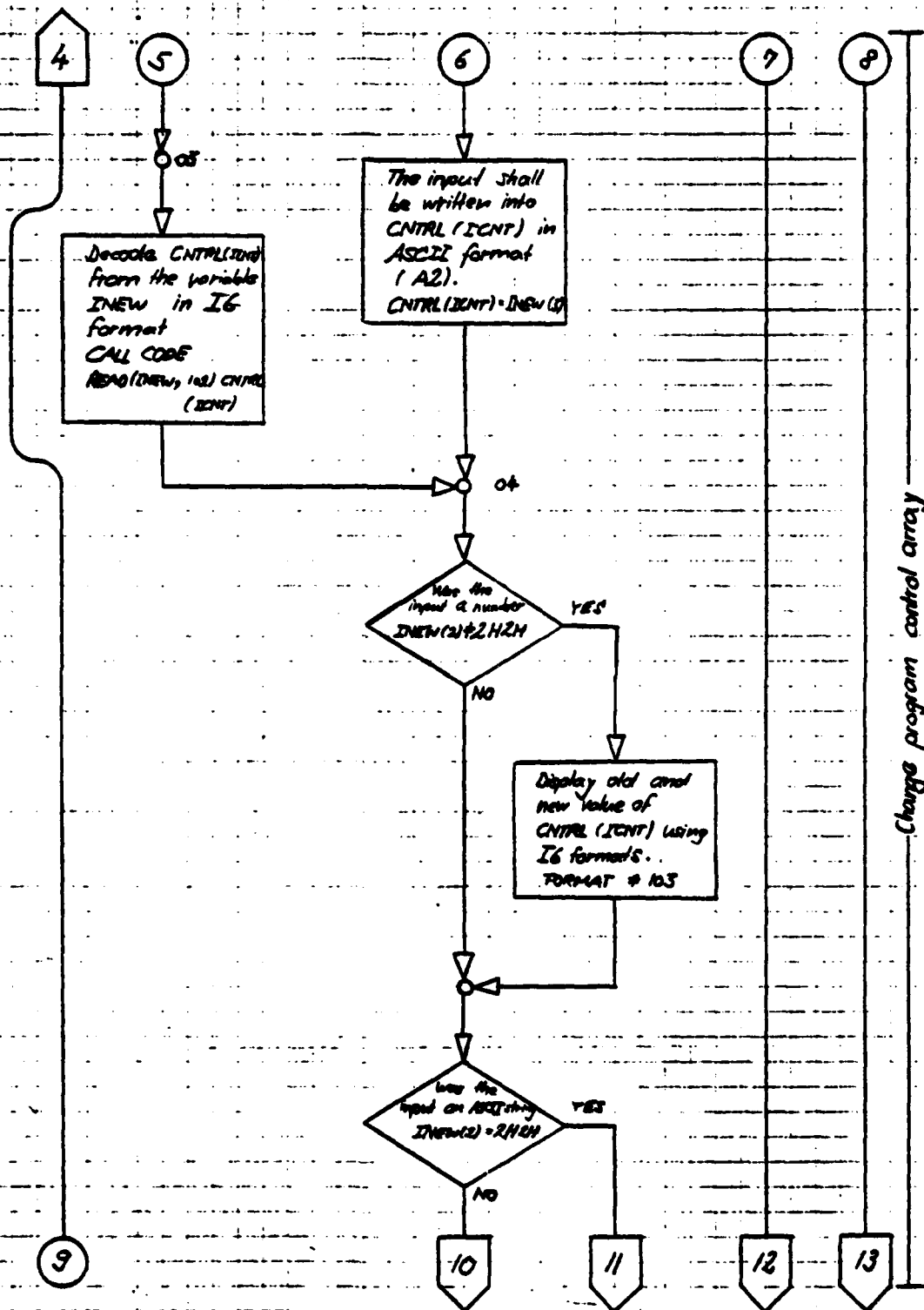
Enter R; Now the subroutine asks, whether to clear the informative responses, displayed by this subroutine previously. Inputting anything else but NO initializes the program to clear the screen.

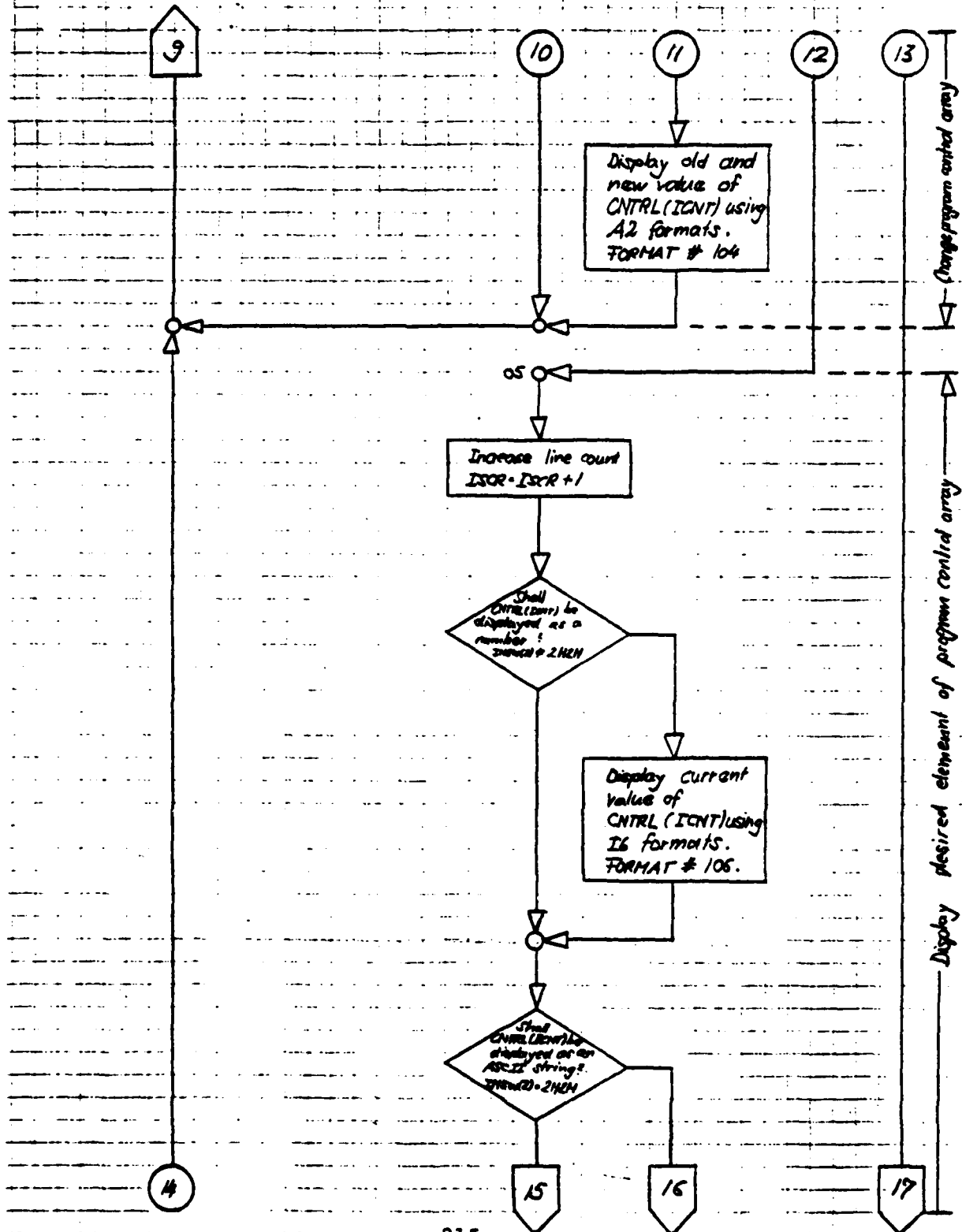
Then the subroutine terminates writing the modified control array back into disc file.

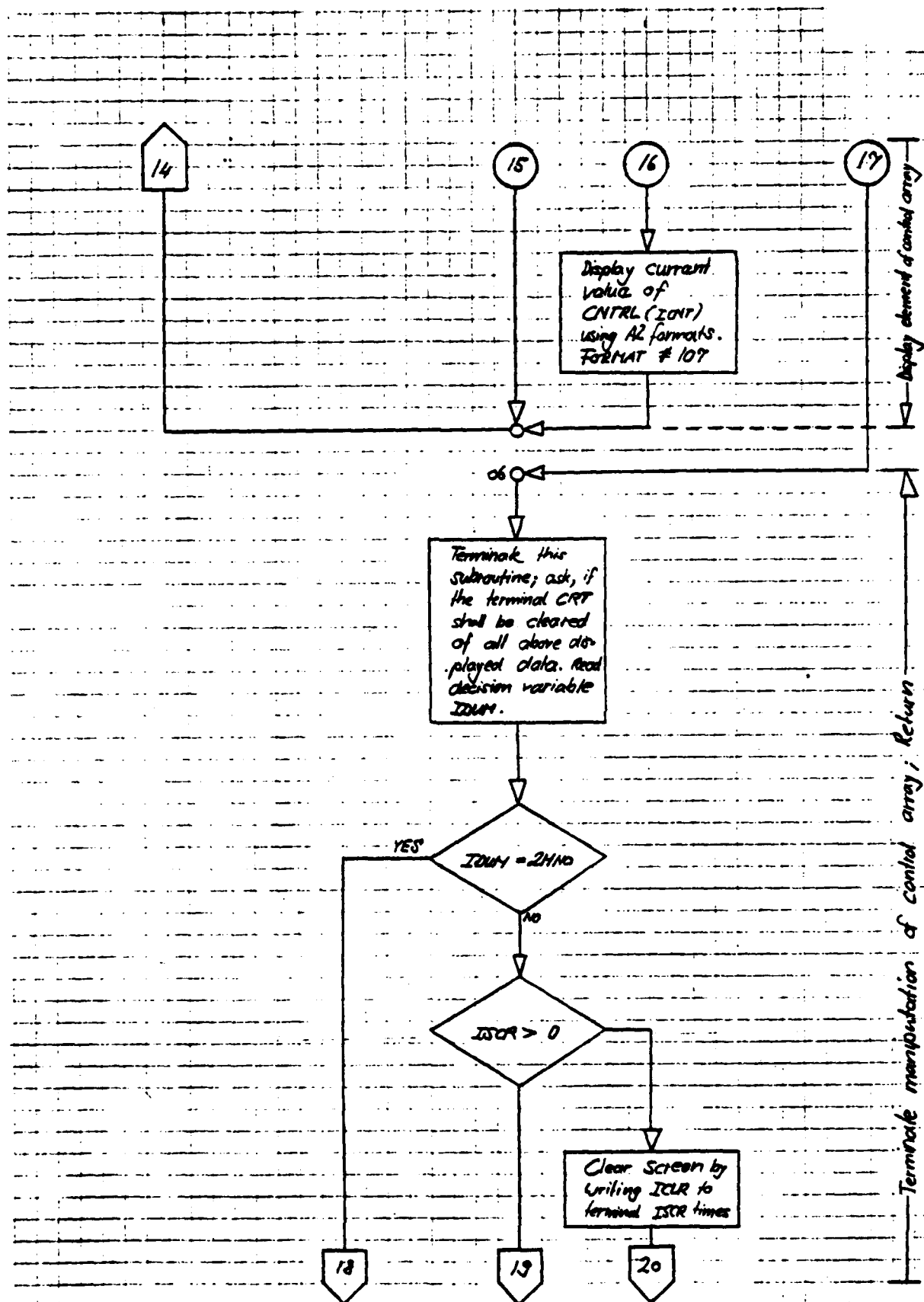
FLOW CHART SUBROUTINE CHNSE

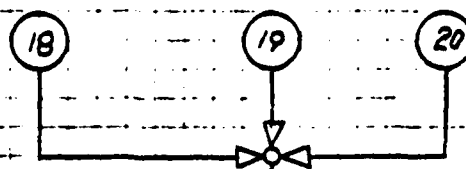












Clear one line
above cursor by
writing ICLR in
A-Format to ter
minal LI.

Write program
control array
back into disc
file CNTRLF
CALL REWRF

RETURN

Terminate manipulation of control array; Return.

6.4. PROGRAM LISTING TXCO3

PAGE 0001 FTM. 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

```
0001 FTM4,L
0002      BLOCK DATA
0003      * / FMP / IDC(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2),ISECU,ICR
0004      COMMON / FMP / IDC(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2),ISECU,ICR
0005      INTEGER IDC(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)
0006      END
```

FTM4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS **

BLOCK COMMON FMP SIZE = 00151

PAGE 0002 FTN. 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

```
0007      BLOCK DATA
0008      * / CIBUF / IFUF(1664)
0009      COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
0010      INTEGER IBUF(1664)
0011      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS **

BLOCK COMMON CIBUF SIZE = 01664

PAGE 0003 FTM. 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

```
0012      BLOCK DATA
0013      *, / CONTR / CNTRL(256)

0014      COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0015      INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0016      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS **

BLOCK COMMON CONTR SIZE = 00256

```

0017 PROGRAM TXCO3 (3,99)
0018 .....
0019 .....
0020 .....
0021 .....
0022 .....
0023 .....
0024 .....
0025 .....
0026 .....
0027 .....
0028 .....
0029 .....
0030 .....
0031 .....
0032 .....
0033 .....
0034 .....
0035 .....
0036 .....
0037 .....
0038 .....
0039 .....

      The operating system RTE IV B requests the data acquisition
      program TXCO for the one stage transsonic compressor to be
      split into several programs scheduled by the father program
      TXCO. This son program TXCO3 consists of the subroutines
      CHECK and CHNGE. These codes handle the equipment check and
      the on line modification of the control array. The data
      transfer between father and son programs take place via the
      control array CNTRL (disc file CNTRLF) and the data array
      IBUF (disc file IBUFF).

      The utility subroutines ACOM, CNTL, CURVE, ICON, IPORT,
      PICTR, REWRF, RSPACE, SCANN, TIME and WAIT are added.

      Author: Hans M. Zebner
      Date: March 12, 1980

      A detailed program description is available in the TXCO log.

*, third son program of father program txco.

0040 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0041
0042 INTEGER CNTRL(256)

0043 DATA NOLF /006537B/

0044
0045 131 FORMAT (9X,"20X" A2)
0046 102 FORMAT (" TXCO3: PROGRAM ABORTED! NO SUBROUTINE HAS BE
0047 *EN INITIALIZED.")
0048 801 FORMAT ("CA")
0049 1001 FORMAT ("F1R7M3A1H0T3")
0050 1201 FORMAT ("PF4G6T")
0051 1501 FORMAT ("CA")
0052
0053 CALL REWRF (-1,2)
0054 LI = CNTRL(19)
0055 IF ( CNTRL(50) .LT. 7 .OR. CNTRL(50) .GT. 8 ) GO TO 83
0056
0057 .....
0058 .....
0059 .....
0060 .....
0061 .....
0062 .....
0063 .....
0064 .....
0065 .....
0066 .....
0067 .....
0068 .....
0069 .....
0070 .....
0071 .....
0072 .....
0073 .....
0074 .....
0075 .....
0076 .....
0077 .....
0078 .....
0079 .....
0080 .....
0081 .....
0082 .....
0083 .....
0084 .....
0085 .....
0086 .....
0087 .....
0088 .....
0089 .....
0090 .....
0091 .....

      Set interface bus and devices to remote control.

      CALL ABRT (7,2)
      CALL RHOTE (8)
      CALL RHOTE (10)
      CALL RHOTE (12)
      CALL RHOTE (15)
      WRITE (8,801)
      WRITE (10,1001)
      WRITE (12,1201)
      WRITE (15,1501)

      Call subroutine indicated by CNTRL(50).

      ISTOP = CNTRL(50) - 6
      IF ( CNTRL(50) .EQ. 7 ) CALL CHECK(CNTRL(51))

      Release interface bus and devices from remote control.

      CALL CLEAR (7,1)
      CALL LOCL (7)

```

PAGE 0005 TXC03 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

```
0092      CALL REWRF (1,2)
0093      WRITE (LI,101) NOLF
0094      GO TO (01,02) ISTOP
0095      01 STOP 0777
0096      02 STOP 1077
0097      03 WRITE (LI,102)
0098      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16892 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 00220

COMMON = 00000

223

```

0138      149 FORMAT ((3A2))
0139      1001 FORMAT ("F1R7H3A1H1T3")
0140 C      F'ORMAT'S CHECK STOP
0141      DATA NOLF /006537B/
0142      DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
0143      DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
0144
0145      LI = CNTRL(19)
0146      IF (LO .NE. LI) WRITE (LO,100)
0147      01 LINES = 0
0148
0149 .....
0150      Ask operator what the instrument code is.
0151 .....
0152
0153      WRITE (LI, 101) NOLF
0154      READ (LI, *) IDUM
0155      WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,8)
0156      IF ( IDUM .LT. 1 .OR. IDUM .GT. 3 ) GO TO 01
0157      GO TO (02,05,20) IDUM
0158 .....
0159
0160      Check S/V; Input S/V #, low port, high port.
0161 .....
0162
0163      02 WRITE (LI, 102) NOCR
0164      READ (LI, *) IPORT,ILOW,IHIGH
0165      WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,2)
0166      ISTEP = 1
0167      IF ( IPORT .LT. 01 .OR. IPORT .GT. 05 ) GO TO 02
0168      IF ( ILOW .LT. 01 .OR. ILOW .GT. 48 ) GO TO 02
0169      IF ( IHIGH .LT. ILOW .OR. IHIGH .GT. 48 ) GO TO 02
0170      IF ( IPORT .NE. 2 ) GO TO 03
0171      ISTEP = 2
0172      IF ( (ILOW/2)*2 .NE. ILOW ) ILOW=(ILOW/2)*2+2
0173      IF ( (IHIGH/2)*2 .NE. IHIGH ) IHIGH=(IHIGH/2)*2+2

```

```

0174 03 IF ( LO .NE. LI ) WRITE (LO,103) IPORT
0175 WRITE (LI, 103) IPORT
0176 LINES = LINES+3
0177 .....
0178 : Read & output voltages.
0179 : .....
0180 : .....
0181 : .....
0182 WRITE (10,1001)
0183 DO 04 I=ILOW, IHIGH, ISTEP
0184 IW = CNTRL(250)
0185 V = ACQN(IPORT, I, IW)
0186 IF ( LO .NE. LI ) WRITE (LO, 104) I, V
0187 WRITE (LI, 104) I, V
0188 04 LINES = LINES+1
0189 GO TO 07
0190 .....
0191 : Check scanner; Input scanner #, low channel, high channel.
0192 : .....
0193 : .....
0194 : .....
0195 05 WRITE (LI, 105) NOCR
0196 READ (LI, *) ISCR, ILOW, IHIGH
0197 WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1,2)
0198 IF ( ISCR .EQ. 1 ) LS = 8
0199 IF ( ISCR .EQ. 2 ) LS = 15
0200 IF ( ISCR .LT. 1 ) OR ( ISCR .GT. 2 ) GO TO 05
0201 IF ( LO .NE. LI ) WRITE (LO, 106) ISCR
0202 WRITE (LI, 106) ISCR
0203 LINES = LINES+3
0204 ILOW = ILOW+1
0205 IHIGH = IHIGH+1
0206 .....
0207 : Read & output voltages.
0208 : .....
0209 : .....
0210 WRITE (10,1001)
0211 DO 06 I=ILOW, IHIGH
0212 I1 = I-1
0213 D = SCNR(LS, I1, 1)
0214 IF ( LO .NE. LI ) WRITE (LO, 104) I1, D
0215 WRITE (LI, 104) I1, D
0216 06 LINES = LINES+1
0217 GO TO 07
0218 .....
0219 : Check pacer; Input pacer control parameters.
0220 : .....
0221 : .....
0222 20 WRITE (LI, 109) (NOLF, I=1,2)
0223 READ (LI, 110) ADCHNL, PAMO, PAIR, START, INCR, STOP, REP
0224 WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1,5)
0225 WRITE (LI, 111) NOLF, ADCHNL, PAMO, PAIR, START, INCR, STOP, REP, NOLF
0226 LINES = LINES+2
0227 CALL RPAC (ADCHNL, PAMO, PAIR, START, INCR, STOP, REP, AVRG, 1, LO)
0228 LINES = LINES+3
0229 .....
0230 : Ask whether to perform more test samples.
0231 : .....
0232 : .....
0233 07 WRITE (LI, 107) NOCR
0234 READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0235 LINES = LINES+1
0236 WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, LINES)
0237 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2 ) GO TO 01
0238 IF ( LO .EQ. 6 ) WRITE (LO, 108)
0239 RETURN
0240 END
0241

```

PAGE 0008 CHECK 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 01030

COMMON = 00000

```

0246 SUBROUTINE CHNGE
0247 .....
0248
0249 Modify control array CNTRL(256) interactively.
0250 Author: Hans M. Zebner
0251 Date: January 11, 1980
0252 Detailed program description is available in TXCD log; The
0253 Comment statements match to the flow chart explanations.
0254 .....
0255
0256 * Enables user to change control array on-line.
0257
0258 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0259 INTEGER INEW(3),NOLF,NOCR(2),ICLR(3)
0260
0261 C FORMATS CHNGE START
0262 100 FORMAT (/ " Enter" //
0263 * " C, I and new value of CNTRL(I) ... to
0264 * change the desired element I" /
0265 * " D, I "28X" ... to display the desired element I"
0266 * " R "28X" ... to return to the calling program" //
0267 * " A2"
0268 101 FORMAT (A1,1X,I3,1X,3A2)
0269 102 FORMAT (I6)
0270 103 FORMAT ("CNTRL("I3") changed from "I6" to "I6" .")
0271 104 FORMAT ("CNTRL("I3") changed from 2H"A2" to 2H"A2" .")
0272 105 FORMAT (" Clear screen? YES or NO "2A2)
0273 106 FORMAT ("The actual value of CNTRL("I3") is "I7" .")
0274 107 FORMAT ("The actual value of CNTRL("I3") is 2H"A2" .")
0275 149 FORMAT ((3A2))
0276 C FORMATS CHNGE STOP
0277
0278 DATA NOLF /006537B/
0279 DATA NOCR /0000033B,040433B/
0280 DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
0281 LI = CNTRL(19)
0282 ISCR = 0
0283
0284 .....
0285
0286 Input instructions from keyboard.
0287 .....
0288
0289 01 WRITE (LI,100) NOLF
0290 READ (LI,101) IDUM,ICNT,INEW
0291 WRITE (LI,149) (ICLR,I=1,3)
0292 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HC ) GO TO 02
0293 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HD ) GO TO 05
0294 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HR ) GO TO 06
0295 GO TO 01
0296
0297 .....
0298
0299 Change desired element of control array CNTRL.
0300 .....
0301
0302 02 ISCR = ISCR+1
0303 IOLD = CNTRL(ICNT)
0304 IF ( INEW(2) .NE. 2H2H ) GO TO 03
0305 CNTRL(ICNT) = INEW(3)
0306 GO TO 04
0307 03 CALL CODE
0308 READ (INEW,102) CNTRL(ICNT)
0309 04 IF ( INEW(2) .NE. 2H2H ) WRITE (LI,103) ICNT,IOLD,CNTRL(ICNT)
0310 IF ( INEW(2) .EQ. 2H2H ) WRITE (LI,104) ICNT,IOLD,CNTRL(ICNT)
0311 GO TO 01
0312
0313 C .....
0314
0315
0316
0317
0318
0319
0320

```

```

03320      . Display desired element of control array CNTRL.
03321
03322      05 ISCR = ISCR+1
03323      IF ( INEW(2) .NE. 2H2H ) WRITE (LI, 106) ICNT, CNTRL(ICNT)
03324      IF ( INEW(2) .EQ. 2H2H ) WRITE (LI, 107) ICNT, CNTRL(ICNT)
03325
03326      GO TO 01
03327
03328      .
03329      .
03330      . Terminate modification of control array CNTRL; write it
03331      . back to the disc; return to calling program.
03332
03333      06 WRITE (LI, 105) NOCR
03334      READ (LI, 149) IDUM
03335      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HNO ) GO TO 07
03336      IF ( ISCR .GT. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, ISCR)
03337
03338      07 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
03339      CALL REWRP (1,2)
03340      RETURN
03341      END
03342
03343
03344
03345
03346

```

**** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 00581 COMMON = 00000**

7. UTILITY SUBROUTINE PACKAGE TXCOU

7.1. Description

Subroutines and functions, which are commonly used by either TXCO2, TXCO2 or TXCO3, are contained in the utility package TXCOU (source code is saved in file %TXCOU; relocatable binary code is saved in file %TXCOU). Thus the length of the TXCO1, TXCO2 or TXCO3 source files can be kept to minimum, which allows editing and recompiling TXCO1, -2, -3 separately, which saves time. When loading TXCO1, -2, -3, the load of the utility subroutines has to be included using the multiple search loader command (MS,%TXCOU). Since the utility subroutines and functions are short and straightforward, the comment statements and program explanation included in the code serve to describe them. The present section briefly outlines the utility subroutine package.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Author</u>
ACQN	Positions Scanivalve (S/V) and reads DVM	Geopfath
CNTL	Closes scanner channels, which control the S/V controller, HG78K	Geopfath
CURVE	Computes coefficients for a linear curve fit	McGuire
ICON	Converts a one or two digit integer into a two character ASCII string	Geopfath

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Author</u>
IPOINT	Interrogates S/V controller and returns the present port #	Geopfarth
PICTR	Uses the (24 x 80 dot) CRT of a terminal for a graphics display of data acquired with the PACER	Zebner
REWRF	Data transfer disc file to program array and vice versa	Zebner
RSPACE	Triggers A/D through the PACER and calculates the average voltage	Zebner
SCANR	Closes scanner channel and reads the DVM or digital counter	Geopfarth
TIME	Obtains date and time in ASCII-format	Zebner
WAIT	Causes a defined time delay	Geopfarth (Original) Zebner (Modification)

REAL FUNCTION ACQN

Arguments: INTEGER: IVALVE, IADES, IW

IVALVE - - - Desired S/V #

IADES - - - Desired port # of S/V

IW - - - - Time delay in tens of ms between closing transducer relay and taking the DVM reading

Example: The pressure on S/V #4, Port #18 is to be read with the time delay to be 0.5 sec (= 500 ms = 50 x 10 ms). The correct call is

IVALVE = 4

IPOINT = 18

IW = 50

PRES = ACQN (IVALVE, IPOINT, IW)

or

PRES = ACQN (4, 18, 50)

In both cases the DVM reading is written into the real variable PRES.

It is desirable to step forwards systematically and sequentially through the required parts of a S/V in order to reduce unnecessary wear. Whenever a S/V is scanned, the operator should watch the data system closely. In some cases (e.g. if the HP 9830 is brought on line) the HP-Interface bus and the devices may be downed. If this happens when the program ACQN has closed the scanner channels (on scanner #1) which either resets or advances the S/V the S/V relay will burn out. To prevent damage, the operator must turn off the power to scanner #1 immediately, then bring the data system up again using the UP-command (see HP manuals).

SUBROUTINE CNTL (ICHAN, IDEL, ISTEP, K)

Arguments: INTEGER: ICHAN, IDEL, ISTEP, K

ICHAN - - - Channel # of scanner #1 (LU# = 8)

IDEL - - - Number of repetitions to close
 the scanner channel
 ISTEP - - - Increment to step from 1 through
 IDEL
 K - - - - - Function code
 K = 1 Close for 10 ms, wait for
 150 ms; Repeat "IDEL" times;
 return
 K = 2 Close for 10 ms, wait for
 4 sec; return
 K = 3 Close; return

An example is unnecessary since the only subroutine to use
 SUBROUTINE CNTL is the REAL FUNCTION ACQN, which is itself
 a utility. The user won't have to deal with CNTL.

SUBROUTINE CURVE (N, X, Y, SLOPE, SECON)

Arguments: INTEGER: N

REAL: X(N), Y(N), SLOPE, SECON

N - - - - Number of data points

X(N) - - - Abscissa of data points

Y(N) - - - Ordinals of data points

SLOPE - - Slope of linear curve fit

SECON - - Intercept of linear curve fit

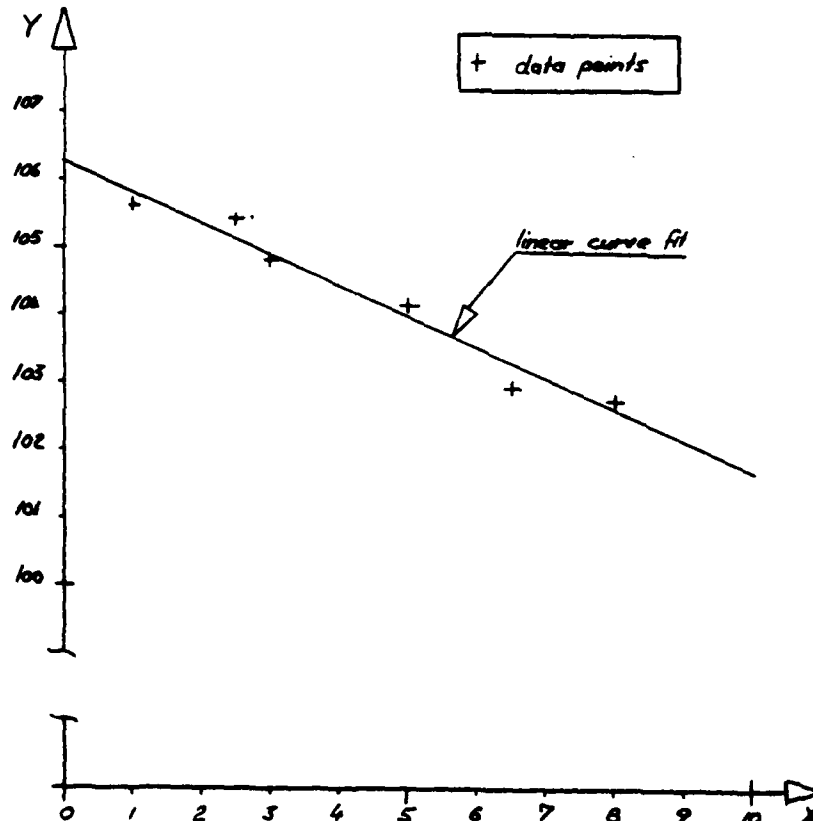
Example: Suppose the following (N = 6) pairs of data points
 shall be approximated by a linear curve fit:

X(1) = 1.0 Y(1) = 105.6

X(2) = 2.5 Y(2) = 105.4

$X(3) = 3.0$	$Y(3) = 104.8$
$X(4) = 5.0$	$Y(4) = 104.1$
$X(5) = 6.5$	$Y(5) = 102.9$
$X(6) = 8.0$	$Y(6) = 102.7$

The situation is shown in the following sketch:



To obtain the slope and the intercept of the linear curve fit (which is derived using the least squares criterion), program
`CALL CURVE (6, X, Y, SLOPE, SECON)`

and the results will be returned from SUBROUTINE CURVE

`SLOPE = -.461`

`SECON = 106.247`

INTEGER FUNCTION ICON

Arguments: INTEGER: I, N

I, N - - - Two integer numbers to be added

ICON - - - The result of the addition (which should not exceed two digits), but ASCII converted.

Example: Suppose the data documentation page IPAGE shall be converted to an ASCII-string named JPAGE. The correct call is:

JPAGE = ICON (IPAGE, 0)

or

JPAGE = ICON (0, IPAGE)

The bit structure, if IPAGE is 71_{10} , is as follows:

15		0
IPAGE:	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1
JPAGE:	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
	ASCII-converted	ASCII-converted
	seven (7)	one (1)
	ASCII converted 71	

INTEGER FUNCTION IPORT

Arguments: INTEGER: IVALVE

IVALVE - - - Desired S/V (1 through 5)

Example: The call

IWHERE = IPORT(5)

returns the present port # of S/V #5 and writes it into the variable IWHERE.

SUBROUTINE PICTR

Arguments: INTEGER: LO, NUMBER, NEWPG, ICL, ISIGN

REAL: AMPL

LO - - - - Defines terminal LU# (either 1 or 18)

NUMBR - - Identifier to appear in the "drawing"

NEWPG - - No significance! Will be altered by
PICTR

ICL - - - No significance! Will be altered by
PICTR

ISIGN - - Character to be used for the drawing

AMPL - - - Amplitude range of the raw data
returned to the calling program

Subroutine PICTR is designed for the TXCOL-subroutine PACER, from which it gets the data through the COMMON block CIBUF. PICTR uses the enhanced display capabilities of the video terminal to produce a "drawing" which, of course, is of limited resolution. It allows the operator to verify the acquired raw paced run data qualitatively by checking the "drawing" against the oscilloscope display. See the listing of subroutine PACER, if an example is needed.

SUBROUTINE REWRF

Arguments: INTEGER: IREWRF, IWHATA

IREWRF - - Determines whether the array indicated by IWHATA shall be read from a disc file into an array or whether it shall be written into a disc file

IREWRF = -1 Read data from disc file into
array

IREWRF = +1 Write data from array into
disc file

IWHATA - - Specifies the type of data to be transferred

IWHATA = 1 Array IBUF ↔ disc file IBUFF

IWHATA = 2 Array CNTRL ↔ disc file CNTRLF

This subroutine relieves the individual TXCOL, -2, -3
subroutines from the routine task of data transfer between disc
and program (CP).

Example: The four applications are:

- i) Read the program control array from disc file CNTRLF::26
into array CNTRL: CALL REWRF (-1, 2)
- ii) Write the program control array from array CNTRL into
disc file CNTRLF::26: CALL REWRF (1, 2)
- iii) Read the raw data buffer from disc file IBUFF::26 into
array IBUF: CALL REWRF (-1, 1)
- iv) Write the raw data buffer from array IBUF into disc file
IBUFF::26: CALL REWRF (1, 1)

SUBROUTINE RPACE

Arguments: INTEGER: ADCHNL, PAMO, PAIR, START, INCR,
STOP, REP, IPRINT, LO

REAL: AVRGE

ADCHNL - - A/D input channel to be selected (0...15)

PAMO - - - Pacer mode (1 or 2)

PAIR - - - Blade pair (1...9)

START - - - Start location (in counts) for data scan
across the blade passage

INCR - - - Step size (in counts) to scan across
 the blade passage
 STOP - - - Stop location (in counts) for data
 scan across the blade passage.
 REP - - - - Number of repetitions at each loca-
 tion in the blade passage
 IPRINT - - Flag to decide whether to output
 intermediate information
 IPRINT = 1 Print all intermediate
 data and suppress pointer
 at the terminal
 IPRINT = 0 Suppress printed output
 and initialize pointer
 at the terminal
 LO - - - - LU# of device for printed output
 AVRGE - - - Average voltage of paced run data

This subroutine is the control program to acquire data from the A/D converter in the synchronized PACER mode. (See also the description of subroutine PACER (Section 4.5), where the synchronized sampling is explained.) Although the (de-coded) voltages from the A/D converter are REAL numbers between -1.0 volt and +1.0 volt, the data storage uses an integer array. Before writing the voltages into the data array, they are multiplied by 10,000. Note that if one of the PACER control parameters is out of the defined range, it is set to a default value without outputting any warning. The subroutine contains a large number of I/O statements

which were necessary during the development of the TXCO program system. In order to increase speed, the unnecessary statements should be removed. A further improvement would be a conversion from FORTRAN to ASSEMBLER programming language. An example of a call to subroutine RPACE is contained in the description and listing of subroutine PACER (Section 4.5).

REAL FUNCTION SCANR

Arguments: INTEGER: LU, ICHAN, K

LU - - - - Logical Unit # of the desired scanner
(either 8 - scanner #1, or 15 - scanner #2)

ICHAN - - - Scanner channel (integer)

K - - - - - Instrument code

K = 1 Read the DVM

K = 2 Read the digital counter

Example A: To obtain the torque reading from the transonic compressor test rig, which is fed into scanner #1 (LU = 8), channel 36, program

LU = 8

ICHAN = 36

K = 1

TORQUE = SCANR (LU, ICHAN, K)

or

TORQUE = SCANR (8, 36, 1)

In both cases the DVM reading is written into the real variable TORQUE.

Example B: To obtain the RPM of the Allis-Chalmers (central air supply) compressor, program

LU = 8

ICHAN = 15

K = 2

RPMAC = SCANR (LU, ICHAN, K)

or

RPMAC = SCANR (8, 15, 2)

In both cases the reading of the digital counter is written into the real variable RPMAC.

<u>Example</u>	<u>Instrument Code</u>	<u>Instrument Read</u>
A	1	Digital Voltmeter
B	2	Digital Counter

SUBROUTINE TIME

Arguments: INTEGER: IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, I HOUR, IMIN,
ISEC

IMON - - - ASCII converted month of the year

IYEAR - - - ASCII converted last two digits of
current year

IDAY - - - ASCII converted day of the month

I HOUR - - - ASCII converted hour (24-hour clock)
of the day

IMIN - - - ASCII converted minute of the hour

ISEC - - - ASCII converted second of the minute

IMON, IDAY and IYEAR are obtained from the program control
array; I HOUR, IMIN and ISEC are obtained from the system

clock through an EXEC call; all variables are returned to the calling program.

Example: Suppose the system clock is set correctly and the control array CNTRL is defined, i.e., CNTRL was read from the disc file and adjusted to the actual conditions; then the following code

```
.  
. .  
603 FORMAT ("Date & Time: "A2"/"A2"/"A2,2X,  
*A2": "A2")  
CALL TIME (IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IHOURL, IMIN, ISEC)  
WRITE (6,609) IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IHOURL, IMIN  
. . .
```

produces the following output:

```
.  
. .  
Date & Time: 09/27/80 21:57  
. . .
```

SUBROUTINE WAIT

Arguments: INTEGER: TWAIT

TWAIT - - - Time delay in tens of milliseconds

Example: To cause a defined time delay of 5.7 sec (= 5700 ms = 570 x 10 ms), program

```
ITWAIT = 570  
CALL WAIT (ITWAIT)  
or  
CALL WAIT (570)
```

7.2. PROGRAM LISTING TXCOU

PAGE 0001 FTN. 9:57 PM SAT., 27 SEP., 1980

```

0001 FTN4,L
0002 REAL FUNCTION ACQN (IVALUE,IADES,IW)
0003 .....
0004 .....
0005 .....
0006 .....
0007 .....
0008 .....
0009 .....
0010 .....
0011 .....
0012 .....
0013 .....
0014 .....
0015 .....
0016 .....
0017 .....
0018 .....
0019 .....
0020 .....
0021 .....
0022 .....
0023 .....
0024 .....
0025 .....
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0054 .....
0055 .....
0056 .....
0057 .....
0058 .....
0059 .....
0060 .....
0061 .....
0062 .....
0063 .....
0064 .....
0065 .....
0066 .....
0067 .....
0068 .....
0069 .....
0070 .....
0071 .....
0072 .....
0073 .....
0074 .....
0075 .....
0076 .....

```

REAL FUNCTION ACQN (IVALUE,IADES,IW)

.....

Position scannivalve IVALUE to port IADES and define ACQN
the DVM output voltage. A time delay of (IWAIT*10) ms occurs
between port selection and voltage measurement. The DVM is
triggered by issuing HP-IB subroutine TRIGR.

Author: Robert N. Geopfarth

Date: January 31, 1979

A detailed program description is available in TXCO log. The
variables are:

IVALUE ... Desired S/V.
IADES ... Desired S/V port #.
IAPR ... Present S/V port #.
ICHAN ... ASCII converted scanner channel.
ACQN ... Transducer voltage as read from DVM.
IW ... Time delay factor.

.....

* Positions scannivalve and reads DVM. Utilities.

801 FORMAT ("C")

901 FORMAT (/, **** ERROR DETECTED IN REAL FUNCTION ACQN: "/

* " **** CHECK FOR BAD PARAMETER IN CALL! "/

* " **** IVALUE = "I3" IADES = "I3" IW = "I4/")

ISTEP = 1

IF (IVALUE .LT. 1 .OR. IVALUE .GT. 5) GO TO 06

IF (IADES .LT. 1 .OR. IADES .GT. 48) GO TO 06

IF (IVALUE .EQ. 2 .OR. IVALUE .EQ. 3) ISTEP = 2

.....

Compare present port # to desired port#.

01 IAPR = IPORT(IVALUE)

IDEL = IADES-IAPR

IF (IDEL) 02,03,04

.....

Desired port below present port; reset S/V

02 ICHAN = ICON(IVALUE,4)

K = 2

GO TO 05

.....

Present port is present port; close X-ducer relay & read

03 ICHAN = ICON(IVALUE,9)

K = 3

GO TO 05

.....

Desired port is above present port; advance S/V.

04 ICHAN = ICON(IVALUE,-1)

K = 1

.....

Control S/V.

05 CALL CNTL (ICHAN,IDEL,ISTEP,K)

IF (K .NE. 3) GO TO 01

PAGE 0002 ACQN 9:57 PM SAT., 27 SEP., 1980

```

0077 C      . . . Pause and read transducer output voltage. .
0078 C      . . .
0079 C      . . .
0080      CALL WAIT (IW) . . .
0081      CALL TRIGR (10) . . .
0082      READ (10, *) DUM . . .
0083      CALL TRIGR (10) . . .
0084      READ (10, *) ACQN . . .
0085      WRITE (8, 801) . . .
0086      RETURN . . .
0087
0088 C      . . .
0089 C      . . .
0090      Error encountered; output error message; return. .
0091 C      . . .
0092 C      . . .
0093      06 WRITE ('6, 901') IVALUE, IADES, IW . . .
0094      RETURN . . .
0095      END . . .

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 00237 COMMON = 00000

```

0096      SUBROUTINE CNTL(ICHAN,IDEL,ISTEP,K)
0097      *, Closes scanner channel.
0098
0099      THIS PROGRAM CLOSES SCANNER CHANNEL "ICHAN"
0100      "IDEL" TIMES IN STEPS OF "ISTEP" BASED UPON
0101      PROGRAM OPTIONS SPECIFIED BY "K". (ICHAN MUST
0102      BE AN ASCII-CONVERTED INTEGER.)
0103
0104      K      FUNCTION
0105      -----
0106      1      CLOSE FOR 10-MS WAIT FOR
0107             150-MS. REPEAT "IDEL" TIMES.
0108
0109      2      CLOSE FOR 10-MS WAIT FOR
0110             4-SEC RETURN.
0111
0112      3      CLOSE RETURN.
0113      -----
0114
0115      AUTHOR: R.N. GEOPFARTH,LT USN
0116      DATE: JAN 79
0117
0118      GO TO(100,200,300),K
0119
0120      100    DO 10 I=1,IDEL,ISTEP
0121             WRITE(8,60)ICHAN
0122             CALL WAIT(1)
0123             WRITE(8,62)
0124             CALL WAIT(15)
0125      10     CONTINUE
0126             RETURN
0127
0128      200    WRITE(8,60)ICHAN
0129             CALL WAIT(1)
0130             WRITE(8,62)
0131             CALL WAIT(400)
0132             RETURN
0133
0134      300    WRITE(8,60)ICHAN
0135             RETURN
0136
0137      60     FORMAT(A2)
0138      62     FORMAT("C")
0139      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 00088 COMMON = 00000

```

0140 SUBROUTINE CURVE (N,X,Y,SLOPE,SECON)
0141 .....
0142 .....
0143 : Compute linear curve fit using least square method.
0144 : Author: Alan C. McGuire
0145 : Date: February 21, 1980
0146 : A detailed program description is available in TXCO log. The
0147 : comment statements and statement numbers match to the ones
0148 : used in the flow chart.
0149 .....
0150 .....
0151 * Computes linear curve fit.
0152 REAL X(N),Y(N)
0153 SUMP0 = 0.
0154 SUME0 = 0.
0155 SUMVP = 0.
0156 SUME2 = 0.
0157 DO 1 I=1,N,1
0158 SUME0 = SUME0 + X(I)
0159 SUMP0 = SUMP0 + Y(I)
0160 SUMVP = SUMVP + (X(I)*Y(I))
0161 01 SUME2 = SUME2 + X(I)*X(I)
0162 RN = FLOAT(N)
0163 SNUM = (RN*SUMP0) - (SUME0*SUMP0)
0164 SDEN = (RN*SUME2) - (SUME0*SUME0)
0165 SLOPE = SNUM/SDEN
0166 SECON = (SUMP0-(SLOPE*SUME0))/RN
0167 RETURN
0168 END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 00176 COMMON = 00000

```

0169      INTEGER FUNCTION ICON (I,N)
0170      .....
0171      .....
0172      .....
0173      .   Converts integer numbers into ASCII string.
0174      .   Author:   Robert N. Geopfarth
0175      .   Date:     January 31, 1979
0176      .   Because of the simplicity of the program the program
0177      .   description is included in this box.
0178      .   I, N     ... integer numbers to be added.
0179      .   IC      ... integer number to be converted into ASCII.
0180      .   ICON     ... 2 - character ASCII string to be returned
0181      .....
0182      * Converts integer to ASCII-string.
0183      100 FORMAT (I2)
0184
0185      IC = I+N
0186      IF ( IC .LT. 10 ) GO TO 01
0187
0188      CALL CODE
0189      WRITE (ICON,100) IC
0190      RETURN
0191
0192      01 ICON = IC+30060B
0193      RETURN
0194      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 00036 COMMON = 00000

PAGE 0006 FTN. 9:57 PM SAT., 27 SEP., 1980

```
0195      INTEGER FUNCTION IPORT (IVALUE)
0196      *, Interrogates scanivalve.
0197
0198      THIS PROGRAM INTERROGATES SCANIVALVE
0199      "IVALUE" AND CONVERTS PORT ADDRESS
0200      INTO A DECIMAL VALUE.
0201
0202      VARIABLES:
0203
0204      IVALUE = DESIRED S/V
0205      IP     = S/V INPUT BUFFER
0206      MSD    = MOST SIGNIF. DIGIT
0207      LSD    = LEAST SIGNIF. DIGIT
0208      IPORT  = DECIMAL S/V ADDRESS
0209
0210      AUTHOR: R.N. GEOPFARTH,LT USN
0211      DATE:  DEC 78
0212
0213      LU = 14 + 21008
0214      CALL EXEC(2,LU,IVALUE*256,-1)
0215      CALL EXEC(1,LU,IP,-1)
0216      IP=IP/256
0217      MSD = IAND(IP/16,7B)
0218      LSD = IAND(IP,17B)
0219      IPORT = 10*MSD + LSD
0220      RETURN
0221      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 00064

COMMON = 00000


```

02222 SUBROUTINE PICTR (LO,NUMBR,NEWPG,ICL,ISIGN,AMPL)
02223 .....
02224 .....
02225 .....
02226 .....
02227 .....
02228 .....
02229 .....
02230 .....
02231 .....
02232 .....
02233 .....
02234 .....
02235 .....
02236 .....
02237 .....
02238 .....
02239 .....
02240 .....
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02287 .....
02288 .....
02289 .....
02290 .....
02291 .....
02292 .....
02293 .....
02294 .....
02295 .....
02296 .....
02297 .....

SUBROUTINE PICTR (LO,NUMBR,NEWPG,ICL,ISIGN,AMPL)
.....
Use terminal screen for graphic display.
.....
* Use CRT to display the acquired data.
COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
REAL CLR(64)
INTEGER IBUF(1664)
INTEGER NOLF, NOCR(2), ICLR(3), PLOT(8)
INTEGER BLACK(2), GREY(2), WHITE(2), BG(2), LN(2), TEXT(20), HJF(3)
DATA NOLF /006537B/
DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
DATA BLACK /015446B,062100B/
DATA WHITE /015446B,062102B/
DATA GREY /015446B,062112B/
DATA HJF /015510B,015512B,015506B/
DATA ICLR /2H /
C FORMATS PICTR START
1801 FORMAT (2A2,79X,3A2)
1803 FORMAT (A2,"a"13,"r"13,"C"Figure"13", "20A2)
1805 FORMAT (2A2,8X,2A2,6SX,2A2,6X,3A2)
1806 FORMAT (A2,"a"13,"r"13,"C"Fig."13)
1807 FORMAT (2A2,8X,2A2,1X,4(2A2,15X,2A2,1X),2A2,6X)
1809 FORMAT ("FB.3,4F16.3)
1817 FORMAT (8A2)
1819 FORMAT (A2,"a"13,"r"13,"C"A1,2A2)
C FORMATS PICTR STOP
IF ( IFRST .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 21
IFRST = 1
NEWPG = 1
21 IF ( NEWPG .EQ. 1 ) ICL = 0
IF ( LO .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 01
IF ( LO .EQ. 18 ) GO TO 02
01 LN(1) = GREY(1)
LN(2) = GREY(2)
GO TO 03
02 LN(1) = BLACK(1)
LN(2) = BLACK(2)
03 BG(1) = WHITE(1)
BG(2) = WHITE(2)
IF ( ICL .NE. 1 ) GO TO 25
.....
Clear dots in frame w/o erasing the frame.
.....
11 IROW = 11
ICOL = 7
CALL CODE
WRITE (PLOT,1819) BLACK(1),IROW,ICOL,ICLEAR,NOCR
WRITE (LO,1817) PLOT
DO 13 I=1,64
DO 12 J=1,21
J = J1-11
X = J
12 IF ( CLR(I) .GE. X-0.5 .AND. CLR(I) .LT. X+0.5 ) NUPDN = J
IROW = 11-NUPDN
ICOL = 7+I
CALL CODE
WRITE (PLOT,1819) BLACK(1),IROW,ICOL,ICLEAR,NOCR
13 WRITE (LO,1817) PLOT
.....
Get the curve in the format required by PICTR.
.....
25 J=0
DO 04 I=1,256,4
J=J+1
04 CLR(J) = IBUF(I)/10000.
XMIN = CLR(1)
XMAX = CLR(1)
IF ( ICL .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 43

```

```

0298 DO 41 I=1,64
0299 IF ( CLR(I) .GT. XMAX ) XMAX = CLR(I)
0300 IF ( CLR(I) .LT. XMIN ) XMIN = CLR(I)
0301 41 AMPL = XMAX
0302 IF ( BS(XMIN) .GT. XMAX ) AMPL = -XMIN
0303 IF ( AMPL .LE. 0.001 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.000 ) AMPL = 0.001
0304 IF ( AMPL .LE. 0.002 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.001 ) AMPL = 0.002
0305 IF ( AMPL .LE. 0.010 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.005 ) AMPL = 0.010
0306 IF ( AMPL .LE. 0.020 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.010 ) AMPL = 0.020
0307 IF ( AMPL .LE. 0.050 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.020 ) AMPL = 0.050
0308 IF ( AMPL .LE. 0.100 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.050 ) AMPL = 0.100
0309 IF ( AMPL .LE. 0.200 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.100 ) AMPL = 0.200
0310 IF ( AMPL .LE. 0.500 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.200 ) AMPL = 0.500
0311 IF ( AMPL .LE. 1.000 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.500 ) AMPL = 1.000
0312 IF ( AMPL .LE. 2.000 .AND. AMPL .GT. 1.000 ) AMPL = 2.000
0313 IF ( AMPL .LE. 5.000 .AND. AMPL .GT. 2.000 ) AMPL = 5.000
0314 IF ( AMPL .LE. 10.000 .AND. AMPL .GT. 5.000 ) AMPL = 10.000
0315 43 CONTINUE
0316 DO 42 I=1,64
0317 42 CLR(I) = CLR(I)*(10.0/AMPL)
0318 IF ( NEWPG .NE. 1 ) GO TO 31
0319 .....
0320 .....
0321 .....
0322 .....
0323 .....
0324 .....
0325 .....
0326 .....
0327 .....
0328 .....
0329 .....
0330 .....
0331 .....
0332 .....
0333 .....
0334 .....
0335 .....
0336 .....
0337 .....
0338 .....
0339 .....
0340 .....
0341 .....
0342 .....
0343 .....
0344 .....
0345 .....
0346 .....
0347 .....
0348 .....
0349 .....
0350 .....
0351 .....
0352 .....
0353 .....
0354 .....
0355 .....
0356 .....
0357 .....
0358 .....
0359 .....
0360 .....
0361 .....
0362 .....
0363 .....
0364 .....
0365 .....
0366 .....
0367 .....
0368 .....
0369 .....
0370 .....
0371 .....
0372 .....
0373 .....

```

New frame.

```

05 WRITE (LO,1817) HJF(1),HJF(2),NOLF
   WRITE (LO,1801) BG,BLACK
   WRITE (LO,1805) BG,LN,BG,BLACK
06 DO 06 I=1,9
   WRITE (LO,1807) BG,LN,BG,LN,BG,LN,BG,LN,BG
   WRITE (LO,1805) BG,LN,BG,BLACK
07 DO 07 I=1,9
   WRITE (LO,1807) BG,LN,BG,LN,BG,LN,BG,LN,BG
   WRITE (LO,1805) BG,LN,BG,BLACK
   WRITE (LO,1801) BG,BLACK,NOLF
   WRITE (LO,1801) BG,BLACK,NOLF

```

Label the existing frame.

```

31 ZERO = 0
   AMPLM = -AMPL
   IROW = 0
   ICOL = 8
   WRITE (LO,1803) BLACK(1),IROW,ICOL,NUMBR,TEXT
   IROW = 1
   ICOL = 2
   WRITE (LO,1806) BLACK(1),IROW,ICOL,AMPL
   IROW = 11
   WRITE (LO,1806) BLACK(1),IROW,ICOL,ZERO
   IROW = 21
   WRITE (LO,1806) BLACK(1),IROW,ICOL,AMPLM

```

Plot curve into frame.

```

08 CONTINUE
   DO 10 I=1,64
   DO 09 J1=1,21
   J = J1-11
   X = J
09 IF ( CLR(I) .GE. X-0.5 .AND. CLR(I) .LT. X+0.5 ) NUPDN = J
   IROW = 11-NUPDN
   ICOL = 7+I
   CALL CODE
   WRITE (PLOT,1819) BLACK(1),IROW,ICOL,ISIGN,NOCR
10 WRITE (LO,1817) PLOT
   IROW = 11
   ICOL = 7
   CALL CODE
   WRITE (PLOT,1819) BLACK(1),IROW,ICOL,ICLEAR,NOCR
   WRITE (LO,1817) PLOT
   RETURN

```

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0374 END.

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 01345 COMMON = 00000

```

0375 SUBROUTINE REWRF (IREWR,IWHATA)
0376 .....
0377 .....
0378 .....
0379 .....
0380 .....
0381 .....
0382 .....
0383 .....
0384 .....
0385 .....
0386 .....
0387 .....
0388 .....
0389 .....
0390 .....
0391 .....
0392 .....
0393 .....
0394 .....
0395 .....
0396 .....
0397 .....
0398 .....
0399 .....
0400 .....
0401 .....
0402 .....
0403 .....
0404 .....
0405 .....
0406 .....
0407 .....
0408 .....
0409 .....
0410 .....
0411 .....
0412 .....
0413 .....
0414 .....
0415 .....
0416 .....
0417 .....
0418 .....
0419 .....
0420 .....
0421 .....
0422 .....
0423 .....
0424 .....
0425 .....
0426 .....
0427 .....
0428 .....
0429 .....
0430 .....
0431 .....
0432 .....
0433 .....
0434 .....
0435 .....
0436 .....
0437 .....
0438 .....
0439 .....
0440 .....
0441 .....
0442 .....
0443 .....
0444 .....
0445 .....
0446 .....
0447 .....
0448 .....
0449 .....
0450 .....

SUBROUTINE REWRF (IREWR,IWHATA)
.....
This subroutine reads (IREWR = -1) or writes (IREWR = +1) of
of a array specified by IWHATA.
Author: Hans M. Zebner
Date: February 08, 1980
Detailed program description is available in TXCO loc: The
Comment statements match to the flow chart explanations.
.....
* Data transfer disc array.
COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
COMMON / CA / A
COMMON / FHP / IDCB,IFILE,ISIZE
REAL A(256)
INTEGER IBUF(1664)
INTEGER IDCB(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)
INTEGER NOLF,NOCR(2),ICLR(3)
DATA NOLF /006537B/
DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
* FORMATS REWRF START
101 FORMAT (" REWRF : ARRAY IBUF(1664) DISC FILE IBUFF
*:00:26")
102 FORMAT (" REWRF : DISC FILE IBUFF:00:26 ARRAY IBUF(1664)")
103 FORMAT (" REWRF : ARRAY CNTRL(256) DISC FILE CNTRLF:00:26")
*)
104 FORMAT (" REWRF : DISC FILE CNTRLF:00:26 ARRAY CNTRL(256)")
*)
105 FORMAT (" REWRF : ARRAY A(256) DISC FILE AF:00:26")
106 FORMAT (" REWRF : DISC FILE AF:00:26 ARRAY A(256)")
107 FORMAT (" REWRF : ERROR RETURN (IWHATA ="I3")")
108 FORMAT ("IBUFF")
109 FORMAT ("CNTRLF")
110 FORMAT ("AF")
121 FORMAT (" CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,"3A2","I2","I2","I2","I4"
*) failed; STOP"21X")
122 FORMAT (" CALL LOCF (IDCB,IERR,IDUM,IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(1),I
*)DUM,IDUM,ISIZE(2)) failed; STOP")
123 FORMAT (" CALL RWNDF (IDCB,IERR) failed; STOP"42X")
124 FORMAT (" CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,IBUF,"I3","I2","I2") fai
*)led; STOP"27X")
125 FORMAT (" CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,IBUF,"I3","I2","I2") fai
*)led; STOP"26X")
126 FORMAT (" CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,CNTRL,"I3","I2","I2") fa
*)led; STOP"27X")
127 FORMAT (" CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,CNTRL,"I3","I2","I2") fa
*)led; STOP"26X")
128 FORMAT (" CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,A,"I3","I2","I2") failed
*) STOP"27X")
129 FORMAT (" CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,A,"I3","I2","I2") failed
*) STOP"26X")
130 FORMAT (" CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0) failed; STOP"40X")
*)
LI = LOCLU(ISESSN)
ISECU = 0
ICR = 26
IF ( IWHATA .LT. 1 .OR. IWHATA .GT. 2 ) GO TO 40
GO TO (10,20) IWHATA
.....
Integer array IBUF being written back and forth.
.....
10 CALL CODE
WRITE (IFILE,108)
CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 11
WRITE (LI,121) IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS
STOP 1
11 CALL LOCF (IDCB,IERR,IDUM,IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(1),IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(2))

```

```

0451      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 12
0452      WRITE (LI, 122)
0453      STOP 2
0454      12 CALL RUNDIF (IDCB,IERR)
0455      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 13
0456      WRITE (LI, 123)
0457      STOP 3
0458      13 ISIZE(1) = ISIZE(1)/2
0459      IL = ISIZE(1)*ISIZE(2)
0460      IF ( IREWR .EQ. -1 ) GO TO 14
0461      IF ( IREWR .EQ. +1 ) GO TO 15
0462      14 CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,IBUF,IL)
0463      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 102)
0464      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 16
0465      WRITE (LI, 124) IL,LEN,NUM
0466      STOP 4
0467      15 CALL WRITE (IDCB,IERR,IBUF,IL)
0468      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 101)
0469      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 16
0470      WRITE (LI, 125) IL,LEN,NUM
0471      STOP 5
0472      16 CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0)
0473      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 17
0474      WRITE (LI, 130)
0475      STOP 6
0476      17 RETURN
0477
0478
0479
0480
0481      CCCCCC .....
0482      : Integer array CNTRL being written back and forth.
0483      : .....
0484
0485      20 CALL CODE
0486      WRITE (IFILE,109)
0487      CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
0488      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 21
0489      WRITE (LI, 121) IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS
0490      STOP 11
0491      21 CALL LOCF (IDCB,IERR,IDUM,IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(1),IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(2))
0492      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 22
0493      WRITE (LI, 122)
0494      STOP 12
0495      22 CALL RUNDIF (IDCB,IERR)
0496      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 23
0497      WRITE (LI, 123)
0498      STOP 13
0499      23 ISIZE(1) = ISIZE(1)/2
0500      IL = ISIZE(1)*ISIZE(2)
0501      IF ( IREWR .EQ. -1 ) GO TO 24
0502      IF ( IREWR .EQ. +1 ) GO TO 25
0503      24 CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,CNTRL,IL)
0504      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 104)
0505      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 26
0506      WRITE (LI, 126) IL,LEN,NUM
0507      STOP 14
0508      25 CALL WRITE (IDCB,IERR,CNTRL,IL)
0509      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 103)
0510      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 26
0511      WRITE (LI, 127) IL,LEN,NUM
0512      STOP 15
0513      26 CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0)
0514      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 27
0515      WRITE (LI, 130)
0516      STOP 16
0517      27 RETURN
0518
0519
0520
0521      CCCCCC .....
0522      : Real array A being written back and forth.
0523      : .....
0524
0525      30 CALL CODE

```

```

0527 C      WRITE (IFILE,110)
0528      CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
0529      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 31
0530      WRITE (LI, 121) IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS
0531      STOP 21
0532      31 CALL LOCF (IDCB,IERR,IDUM,IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(1),IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(2))
0533      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 32
0534      WRITE (LI, 122)
0535      STOP 22
0536      32 CALL RUND (IDCB,IERR)
0537      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 33
0538      WRITE (LI, 123)
0539      STOP 23
0540      33 ISIZE(1) = ISIZE(1)/2
0541      IL = ISIZE(1)*ISIZE(2)
0542      IF ( IREWR .EQ. -1 ) GO TO 34
0543      IF ( IREWR .EQ. +1 ) GO TO 35
0544      34 CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,A,IL)
0545      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 106)
0546      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 36
0547      WRITE (LI, 128) IL,LEN,NUM
0548      STOP 24
0549      35 CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,A,IL)
0550      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 105)
0551      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 36
0552      WRITE (LI, 129) IL,LEN,NUM
0553      STOP 25
0554      36 CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0)
0555      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 37
0556      WRITE (LI, 130)
0557      STOP 26
0558      37 RETURN
0559
0560
0561
0562 C      .....
0563      : Error; IWHATA is not defined.
0564      : .....
0565
0566      40 WRITE (LI,107) IWHATA
0567      IWHATA = -IWHATA
0568      RETURN
0569      END
0570

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 01148

COMMON = 00000

```

SUBROUTINE RPACE (ADCHNL,PAMO,PAIR,START,INCR,STOP,REP,AURGE,IPRIN
*7,LO)
.....
Interface program to trigger HP A/D converted through pacer.
Author: Hans M. Zebner
Date: March 20, 1980
Detailed program description is available in TXCO log.
.....
*, Triggers A/D through Pacer.
.....
COMMON / CIBUF / BUFR
COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
.....
INTEGER BUFR(1664),CNTRL(256)
INTEGER ADCHNL,PAMO,PAIR,START,INCR,STOP,REP,NOLF,ICLR(3),WHERE,WH
*ERE
.....
DATA NOLF /006537B/
DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
DATA MASK /177700B/
DATA FSULTG /.1E01/
.....
C FORMATS RPACE START
101 FORMAT (/ 9X" ENTERED SUBROUTINE RPACE ("I2","I1","I2","I6","I2","
*I6","I2" AURGE,"I1","I2")")
102 FORMAT (10X"AURGE"3X"ICOUNT"3X"IBLAD"1X"REP"5X"IBUF"4X"IBUF"5X"RBU
*F"1X"BUFR(ICOUNT)")
103 FORMAT ("Pointer at "63X"A2)
104 FORMAT (" "A2))
105 FORMAT (20X"I4"1X K7 2X K2 1X K8 1X I8 1X F8 6 1X I12 A2)
106 FORMAT (1X F14 1 5X I4 1X K7 1X K8 1X I8 1X F8 6 1X I12)
107 FORMAT ("7X" COMPLETED SUBROUTINE RPACE ("I2","I1","I2","I6","I2"
*I6","I2" F5 3 "I1","I2")")
108 FORMAT ("Done"10X"
.....
149 FORMAT ((3A2))
C FORMATS RPACE STOP
.....
Check the input variables. If one is out of range, it is
set to the default value. No warning is displayed.
.....
LI = CNTRL(19)
IF ( IPRINT .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 01
LINES = 0
WRITE (LI, 101) ADCHNL,PAMO,PAIR,START,INCR,STOP,REP,IPRINT,LO
WRITE (LI, 102)
IF ( LO .EQ. LI ) GO TO 01
WRITE (LO, 101) ADCHNL,PAMO,PAIR,START,INCR,STOP,REP,IPRINT,LO
WRITE (LO, 102)
01 IF ( ADCHNL .GT. 15 .OR. ADCHNL .LT. 0 ) ADCHNL = 0
IF ( PAMO .GT. 2 .OR. PAMO .LT. 0 ) PAMO = 1
IF ( PAIR .GT. 9 .OR. PAIR .LT. 2 ) PAIR = 1
IF ( START .LT. 0 ) START = 0
IF ( INCR .LT. 1 ) INCR = 1
IF ( REP .LT. 1 ) REP = 1
.....
Check input variables for logical errors.
.....
IF ( STOP .LE. START ) STOP = START+1
IF ( INCR .GT. STOP-START ) INCR = STOP-START
.....
Get adjusted START and STOP, depending on selected PAMO.
.....

```

```

0647 C .....
0648 GO TO (03,02) PAMO .....
0649 02 START = (START + 256*PAIR) + 100000B .....
0650 STOP = (STOP + 256*PAIR) + 100000B .....
0651 03 IF ( IPRINT .NE. 0 ) GO TO 05 .....
0652 ICOUNT = 0 .....
0653 DO 04 I=START,STOP,INCR .....
0654 04 ICOUNT = ICOUNT+1 .....
0655 IDIFF = ICOUNT .....
0656 ICORR = 1 .....
0657 IF ( IDIFF .GT. 64 ) GO TO 05 .....
0658 ICORR = (64/IDIFF) .....
0659 05 ICOUNT = 0 .....
0660 .....
0661 .....
0662 .....
0663 .....
0664 .....
0665 .....
0666 .....
0667 .....
0668 .....
0669 .....
0670 IF ( IPRINT .EQ. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 103) NOLF .....
0671 DO 10 I=START,STOP,INCR .....
0672 ICOUNT = ICOUNT+1 .....
0673 WHERE = (ICOUNT*64)/IDIFF .....
0674 IF ( WHERE .GT. WHEREP .AND. IPRINT .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 06 .....
0675 GO TO 07 .....
0676 06 WHEREP = WHERE .....
0677 WRITE (LI, 104) (NOLF,K=1,ICORR) .....
0678 07 CONTINUE .....
0679 .....
0680 .....
0681 .....
0682 .....
0683 .....
0684 .....
0685 .....
0686 .....
0687 .....
0688 .....
0689 .....
0690 .....
0691 .....
0692 .....
0693 .....
0694 .....
0695 .....
0696 .....
0697 .....
0698 .....
0699 .....
0700 .....
0701 .....
0702 .....
0703 .....
0704 .....
0705 .....
0706 .....
0707 .....
0708 .....
0709 .....
0710 .....
0711 .....
0712 .....
0713 .....
0714 .....
0715 .....
0716 .....
0717 .....
0718 .....
0719 .....
0720 .....
0721 .....
0722 .....

```

Start acquisition loop.

```

AURGE = 0
WHEREP = 1
IF ( IPRINT .EQ. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 103) NOLF
DO 10 I=START,STOP,INCR
ICOUNT = ICOUNT+1
WHERE = (ICOUNT*64)/IDIFF
IF ( WHERE .GT. WHEREP .AND. IPRINT .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 06
GO TO 07
06 WHEREP = WHERE
WRITE (LI, 104) (NOLF,K=1,ICORR)
07 CONTINUE

```

Repeat A/D conversion at selected point REP times.

```

RBUF = 0
BUFR(ICOUNT) = 0
DO 08 J=1,REP,1
CALL EXEC (3,19)
CALL EXEC (1,19,IRPM,1,I)
CALL EXEC (1,20,IBUF,1,ADCHNL,0)
IBUF = IAND(IBUF,MASK)
RBUF = FLOAT(IBUF)/32768. + RBUF
IF ( IPRINT .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 08
WRITE (LI, 105) ICOUNT,I,J,IBUF,IBUF,RBUF,BUFR(ICOUNT),NOLF
IF ( LO .EQ. LI .OR. LO .EQ. 6 ) GO TO 08
WRITE (LO, 105) ICOUNT,I,J,IBUF,IBUF,RBUF,BUFR(ICOUNT),NOLF
08 CONTINUE
BUFR(ICOUNT) = ((RBUF*FSULTG)/REP)*10000

```

```

AURGE = AURGE + BUFR(ICOUNT)
IF ( IPRINT .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 10
WRITE (LI, 106) AURGE,ICOUNT,I,REP,IBUF,IBUF,RBUF,BUFR(ICOUNT)
LINES = LINES+1
IF ( LINES .LT. 20 ) GO TO 09
WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,K=1,LINES)
LINES = 0
09 IF ( LO .EQ. LI ) GO TO 10
WRITE (LO, 106) AURGE,ICOUNT,I,REP,IBUF,IBUF,RBUF,BUFR(ICOUNT)
10 CONTINUE

```

Stop data acquisition loop.

```

AURGE = (AURGE/ICOUNT)/10000

```


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```
0723      IF ( IPRINT .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 11
0724      LINES = LINES+1
0725      WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,LINES)
0726      WRITE (LI, 107) ADCHNL,PAMO,PAIR,START,INCR,STOP,REP,AVRGE,IPRINT,
0727      *LO
0728      IF ( LO .EQ. LI ) GO TO 11
0729      WRITE (LO, 107) ADCHNL,PAMO,PAIR,START,INCR,STOP,REP,AVRGE,IPRINT,
0730      *LO
0731
0732
0733
0734      11 CONTINUE
0735      IF ( IPRINT .NE. 0 ) GO TO 12
0736      WRITE (LI, 108)
0737      WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0738      12 RETURN
0739      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 00973

COMMON = 00000

```

0740 REAL FUNCTION SCANR (LU,ICHAN,K)
0741 .....
0742 .....
0743 .....
0744 ..... Close relay ICHAN on scanner LU and read the instrument
0745 ..... indicated by K.
0746 ..... Author: Robert N. Geopfarth
0747 ..... Date: February 31, 1979
0748 ..... Detailed program description is available in TXCO log; the
0749 ..... variables are:
0750 ..... LU ... LU# of desired scanner (8 or 15).
0751 ..... ICHAN ... Scanner channel (integer).
0752 ..... IC ... Scanner channel (ASCII).
0753 ..... K ... Instrument code ( DUM = 1 / Counter = 2 ).
0754 .....
0755 ..... * Closes scanner and reads DUM, counter. *
0756 .....
0757 ..... 101 FORMAT (A2)
0758 ..... 801 FORMAT ("C")
0759 ..... 1001 FORMAT ("T3T3")
0760 ..... 1201 FORMAT ("T")
0761 ..... 1501 FORMAT ("C")
0762 .....
0763 ..... WRITE (8,801)
0764 ..... WRITE (15,1501)
0765 ..... IC = ICON(ICHAN,0)
0766 ..... WRITE (LU,101) IC
0767 ..... GO TO (01,02) K
0768 .....
0769 ..... 01 CALL TRIGR (10)
0770 ..... READ (10,*) DUM
0771 ..... CALL TRIGR (10)
0772 ..... READ (10,*) SCANR
0773 ..... GO TO 03
0774 .....
0775 ..... 02 WRITE (12,1201)
0776 ..... READ (12,*) SCANR
0777 .....
0778 ..... 03 WRITE (LU,801)
0779 ..... RETURN
0780 ..... END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 00104

COMMON = 00000

```

0780 SUBROUTINE TIME (IMON,IDAY,IYEAR,IYDAY,IMIN,ISEC)
0781 .....
0782 .....
0783 :   Get date and time and convert the variables to ASCII
0784 .....
0785 .....
0786 *   Get date and time ..... ASCII string. *
0787   COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0788   INTEGER ITIME(5)
0789   INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0790 901 FORMAT (" ERROR DETECTED IN PROGRAM TIME"/
0791 *          " = CALL EXEC (11,ITIME)"/)
0792 .....
0793   IMON = 2H$$
0794   IDAY = 2H$$
0795   IYEAR= 2H$$
0796   IMONR= 2H$$
0797   IMIN = 2H$$
0798   ISEC = 2H$$
0799   CALL EXEC (11+100000B,ITIME)
0800   GO TO 02
0801 01 GO TO 03
0802 02 CALL ABREG (IA,IB)
0803   GO TO 04
0804 03 IMON = ICON(CNTRL(1),0)
0805   IDAY = ICON(CNTRL(2),0)
0806   IYEAR = ICON(CNTRL(3),0)
0807   IMONR = ICON(ITIME(4),0)
0808   IMIN = ICON(ITIME(3),0)
0809   ISEC = ICON(ITIME(2),0)
0810   RETURN
0811 04 WRITE ( 6, 901) IA,IB
0812   RETURN
0813   END

```

```

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 00146 COMMON = 00000

```

```

0814 SUBROUTINE WAIT (TWAIT)
0815 .....
0816 .....
0817 .....
0818 Cause a defined time delay of TWAIT*10 milliseconds.
0819 Author: Hans M. Zebner
0820 Date: February 13, 1980
0821 Because of the simplicity of the program the program
0822 description is included in this box.
0823 TWAIT ... Desired time delay is (TWAIT*10) milliseconds.
0824 TNOW ... Present time.
0825 TM(S) ... Input time buffer (required for EXEC call).
0826 TSTOP ... Final time.
0827 .....
0828 * Causes a defined time delay. Geopfarth, Zebner
0829 IMPLICIT INTEGER (T)
0830 INTEGER TM(5)
0831
0832 01 CALL EXEC (11, TM)
0833 THOUR = TM(4)
0834 TSTOP = TM(1) + TM(2)*100 + TM(3)*6000 + TWAIT
0835
0836 02 CALL EXEC (11, TM)
0837 TNOW = TM(1) + TM(2)*100 + TM(3)*6000
0838 IF ( TM(4) .NE. THOUR ) GO TO 01
0839 IF ( TNOW .LT. TSTOP ) GO TO 02
0840
0841 RETURN
0842 END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

** NO WARNINGS ** NO ERRORS ** PROGRAM = 00087 COMMON = 00000

8. DATA REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Three data reduction programs can be initiated from within the TXCO system. They are the following:

(i) Program REDAB (Enter 9)

This program was written to reduce data from the A-B Kulite probe system following the method given in Ref 2, and outputs distributions of velocity magnitude and flow angles.

(ii) Program REDCO (Enter 10)

This program reduces survey data taken with the combination temperature-pneumatic probe and outputs distributions of pressure rise, temperature rise, Mach number, flow angle and losses.

(iii) Program REDST (Enter 11)

This program reduces data taken from fixed instrumentation and outputs the steady-state performance of the compressor.

The above programs are documented separately.

9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The large quantity and variety of instrumentation used in the transonic compressor test facility required that data acquisition programs be provided for the different types of data. This was achieved using a particular program structure. Data reduction programs were strictly separated but geared to the acquisition modules through the use of standard data arrays. The data acquisition programs TXCO1, TXCO2 and TXCO3 have been described in detail and the operator commands are explained. The reduction programs are to be documented separately.

The need for easy-to-understand program control leads to a conflict. If interactive messages which explain the program flow and offer menus giving a selection of next logical steps are included, this introduces extended I/O operations and leads to long programs whose speed in execution is slowed considerably by the I/O's. On the other hand the I/O's may be kept to a minimum, which speeds up execution, but this may also lead to communication gaps between the program and the operator. Since the research on the transonic compressor test rig is carried out in large part by visiting researchers and postgraduate students, it was decided to program closer to the first alternative. However, a very useful compromise was achieved through the introduction of the program control array. Should experience in using the TXCO-system show that

the interactive messages, error processing, or the checking for erroneous operator input are too extensive, then the programs should certainly be trimmed.

At the time the programs were written, a graphic software package was not present in the operating system and therefore original plotter software was generated. The switch from "home made" to HP-supported graphics is recommended.

Finally, if the instrumentation system is changed, corresponding changes can be introduced into the appropriate program module, or a new one can be added. Also, the same or a similar program system can easily be adapted for use on any other test rig or calibration apparatus in the laboratory.

APPENDIX A. DATA ACQUISITION WORK SHEETS

- A.1. Data Locations
- A.2. Steady State Data Array
- A.3. Program Control Array (CNTRL)
- A.4. Paced Data Array

A.1. DATA LOCATIONS

WORK SHEET: DATA LOCATIONS

Port	Scanivalve #1	Scanivalve #2	Scanner #1	Scanner #2	Ch
			Advance S/V #1	T1 A/C nozzle	0
1	PA-PA	PA-PA	" " #2	T turb in	1
2	PCAL-PA	PCAL-PA	" " #3	T turb out L	2
3	P1 nozzle-PA	P1 comb pr-PA	" " #4	T turb out R	3
4	P1 noz th-PA	P23 comb pr-PA	" " #5	T1 comp noz D	4
5	P1 noz fl-PA	P4 comb pr-PA	Reset S/V #1	T1 comp noz W	5
6	PBM-PA	PT2-PA	" " #2	T in sta 00	6
7	PT00-PA	PT1-PA	" " #3	T A4	7
8	S1-PA	PA-PA	" " #4	T B4	8
9	S2-PA	K eq-PA	" " #5	T C4	9
10	S3-PA	P alpha-PA	Transducer S/V #1	T cell	10
11	S4-PA	C7-PA	" " #2		11
12	S5-PA	A1-PA	" " #3	ΔT turb L	12
13	S6-PA	B1-PA	" " #4	ΔT turb R	13
14	S7-PA	C1-PA	" " #5	ΔT A4	14
15	S8-PA	A2-PA	RPM A/C	ΔT B4	15
16	S9-PA	B2-PA	RPM TTR	ΔT C4	16
17	S10-PA	C2-PA	RPM TCR		17
18	S11-PA	A3-PA	RPM TTR	T in ref pr	18
19	S12-PA	B3-PA	Blade pass frequ	T comb ref	19
20	S13-PA	C3-PA	TTR AXF		20
21	S14-PA	A4-PA	TTR CLAF		21
22	S15-PA	B4-PA	TTR N-Mv		22
23	S16-PA	C4-PA	TTR DyTQ		23
24	S17-PA	A5-PA	TTR StTQ		24
25	PA-PA	B5-PA	P barometric		25
26	PCAL-PA	C5-PA	P1 nozzle comp		26
27	S18-PA	A6-PA	P nozzle comp		27
28	S19-PA	B6-PA	P1 nozzle turb		28
29	H1-PA	C6-PA	P nozzle turb		29
30	H2-PA	A7-PA	rad pos comb pr		30
31	H3-PA	P bearing-PA	yaw comb pr		31
32	H4-PA	P thrust-PA	rad pos 'A' pr		32
33	H5-PA	PT turb in-PA	yaw 'A' pr		33
34	H6-PA	P st out L-PA	rad pos 'B' pr		34
35	H7-PA	P st out R-PA	yaw 'B' pr		35
36	H8-PA	PT ro out L-PA	Torque TCR		36
37	H9-PA	PT ro out R-PA	KUL ref pres		37
38	H10-PA	P ro out L-PA			38
39	H11-PA	P ro out R-PA			39
40	Diff T1-PA	PA-PA		wall KUL K6.	40
Port	Scanivalve #1	Scanivalve #2	Scanner #1	Scanner #2	Ch

<u>Port</u>	<u>Scanivalve #1</u>	<u>Scanivalve #2</u>	<u>Scanner #1</u>	<u>Scanner #2</u>	<u>Ch</u>
46	Diff T7-PA			wall KUL K10.	46
47	Diff T8-PA			" " K10.5	47
48	Diff T9-PA			" " K11.	48
49				" " K12.	49
50					50
51					51
52				'A' KUL pr	52
53				'B' KUL pr	53
54					54
55					55
56					56
57					57
58					58
59					59
60					60
61					61
62					62
63					63
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67					67
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70					70
71					71
72					72
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75					75
76					76
77					77
78					78
79					79

A.2. STEADY STATE DATA ARRAY

WORK SHEET TO DECODE THE DATA
ARRAY FOR THE STEADY STATE DATA

```
File name convention:      raw steady state data T4RRSS
                          reduced steady state data T9RRSS
```

```
RR = ASCII converted run #
SS = file sequential # from this run
```

Note: In some cases the letter T (which stands for Transonic compressor) may be changed to any other character in order to prevent overwriting an existing data file.

Example: T40503 is the third data file from test run #5, that contains steady state data. The data reduction program REDST (Reduction steady state data) creates the file T90403 to take the reduced data from this run.

Due to interface bus problems the data acquisition program STDY sometimes has to be aborted, but may already have produced some valid raw data files. When the program is restarted, it tries to write to data files, whose names already exist. To avoid purging these files, the operator then interactively changes the first character of the data file name to U40503, e.g. The reduced data of course are in file U90503.

By the way, T40503 contains good data. You will find this file in cartridge 29 and can use it to get acquainted with REDST.

DATA (48, 4)				
	1	2	3	4
1				
48				
	CH1 (48)	CH2 (48)	CH3 (48)	CH4 (48)

I	CH1(I)	CH2(I)	CH3(I)	CH4(I)	I
1	PA-PA	PA-PA	P barometric	n/a	1
2	PCAL-PA	PCAL-PA	P1 nozzle compr	n/a	2
3	P1 nozzle-PA	P1 comb pr-PA	P nozzle compr	PRTT	3
4	P1 noz th-PA	P23 comb pr-PA	P1 nozzle turb	TT1T	4
5	P1 noz f1-PA	P4 comb pr-PA	P nozzle turb	TT3T	5
6	PBM-PA	PT2-PA	n/a	DTT	6
7	PT00-PA	PT1-PA	rad pos comb pr	MFLT	7
8	S1-PA	PA-PA	yaw comb pr	HPT	8
9	S2-PA	K eq-PA	rad pos 'A' pr	HPM	9
10	S3-PA	P alpha-PA	yaw 'A' pr	PRCT	10
11	S4-PA	C7-PA	rad pos 'B' pr	TT1C	11
12	S5-PA	A1-PA	yaw 'B' pr	TT3C	12
13	S6-PA	B1-PA	n/a	DTTC	13
14	S7-PA	C1-PA	T1 A/C nozzle	MFLC	14
15	S8-PA	A2-PA	T turb in	HPC	15
16	S9-PA	B2-PA	T turb out L	PRCTR	16
17	S10-PA	C2-PA	T turb out R	RPMCR	17
18	S11-PA	A3-PA	n/a	MFLCR	18
19	S12-PA	B3-PA	T1 comp noz D	TORQCR	19
20	S13-PA	C3-PA	T1 comp noz W	HPMR	20
21	S14-PA	A4-PA	T in sta 00	HPCR	21
22	S15-PA	B4-PA	T out A4	HPTR	22
23	S16-PA	C4-PA	T out B4	EFF0	23
24	S17-PA	A5-PA	T out C4	EFF1	24
25	PA-PA	B5-PA	T cell	EFF2	25
26	PCAL-PA	C5-PA	n/a	EFF3	26
27	S18-PA	A6-PA	ΔT turb L	n/a	27
28	S19-PA	B6-PA	ΔT turb R	n/a	28
29	H1-PA	C6-PA	ΔT A4	n/a	29
30	H2-PA	A7-PA	ΔT B4	T in ref pr	30
31	H3-PA	P bearing-PA	ΔT C4	T comb ref	31
32	H4-PA	P thrust-PA	n/a	n/a	32
33	H5-PA	PT turb in-PA	KUL ref pres	run #	33
34	H6-PA	P st out L-PA	wall KUL K6.	test #	34
35	H7-PA	P st out R-PA	" " K7.	point #	35
36	H8-PA	PT ro out L-PA	" " K8.	day	36
37	H9-PA	PT ro out R-PA	" " K8.5	month	37
38	H10-PA	P ro out L-PA	" " K9.	year	38
39	H11-PA	P ro out R-PA	" " K9.5	machine code	39
40	Diff T1-PA	PA-PA	" " K10.	n/a	40
41	Diff T2-PA	P diff 1-PA	wall KUL K10.5	n/a	41
42	Diff T3-PA	P diff 2-PA	" " K11.	n/a	42
43	Diff T4-PA	P diff 3-PA	" " K12.	case angle	43
44	Diff T5-PA	P diff 4-PA	" " K13.	n/a	44
45	Diff T6-PA	P diff 5-PA	" " K14.	n/a	45
46	Diff T7-PA	n/a	n/a	RPM	46
47	Diff T8-PA	n/a	'A' KUL pr	Torque	47
48	Diff T9-PA	n/a	'B' KUL pr	n/a	48
I	CH1(I)	CH2(I)	CH3(I)	CH4(I)	I

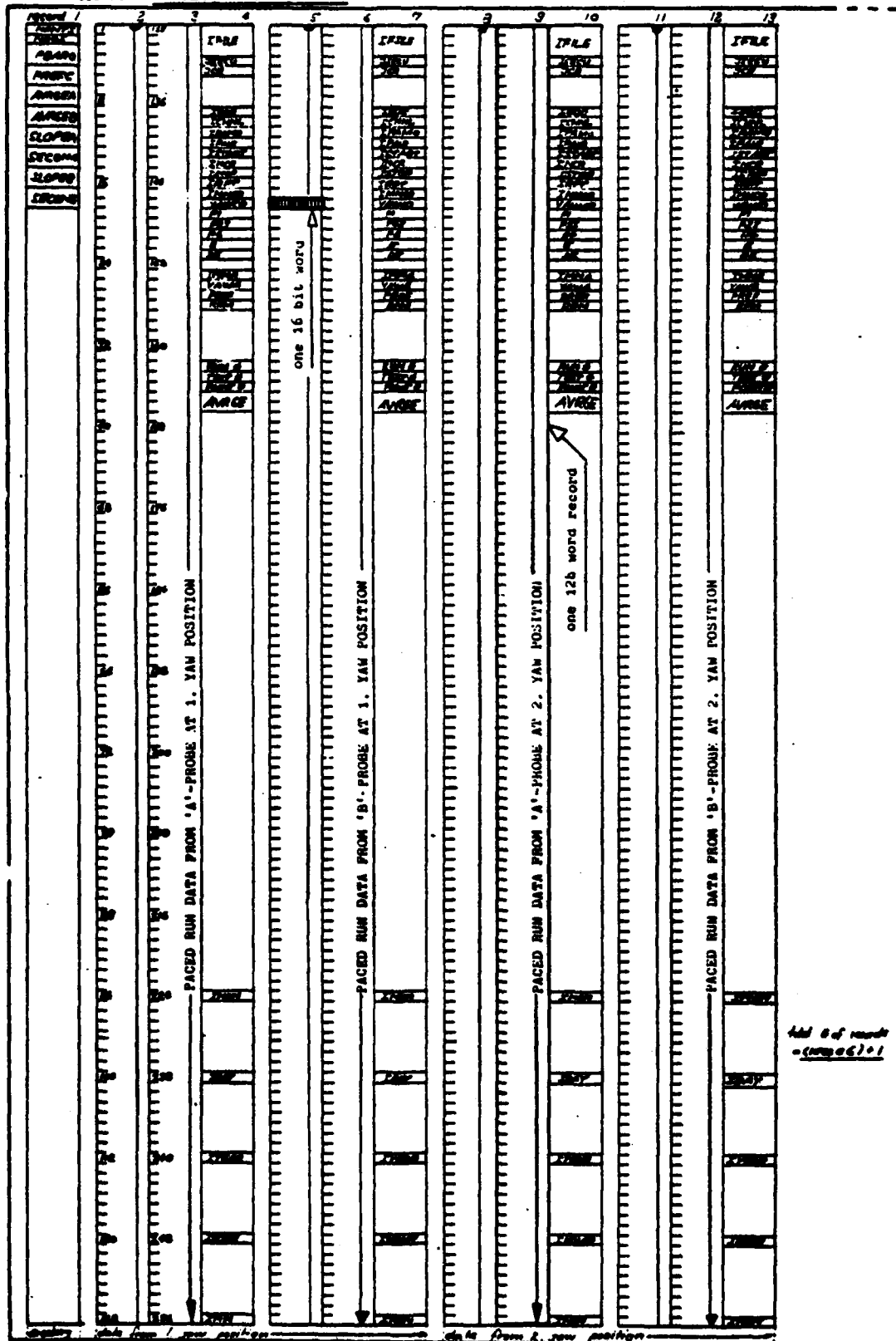
A.3. PROGRAM CONTROL ARRAY (CNTRL)

WORK SHEET TO DECODE/ENCODE THE CONTROL ARRAY CNTRL:

CNTRL(1)	:	Month of the test run.
CNTRL(2)	:	Day of the test run.
CNTRL(3)	:	Year of the test run.
CNTRL(4)	:	Test run #.
CNTRL(5)	:	Test # of this run.
CNTRL(6)	:	Point # of this test.
CNTRL(15)	:	Machine Code.
CNTRL(19)	:	LU# of the standard interactive input device.
CNTRL(20)	:	LU# of the standard output device.
CNTRL(21)	:	LU# of the optional output device.
CNTRL(22)	:	LU# of the plotter.
CNTRL(30)	:	Cartridge reference # for data files.
CNTRL(31)	:	Security code for data files.
CNTRL(32)	:	First and second character of data file name; IFILE(1)
CNTRL(33)	:	Third and fourth character of data file name; IFILE(2)
CNTRL(34)	:	Fifth and sixth character of data file name; IFILE(3)
CNTRL(36)	:	Initializes fast steady state data reduction run, if set to 1.
CNTRL(37)	:	Suppresses printing of heading in subroutines FREER and PACER, if set to 1.
CNTRL(39)	:	Suppresses creating/opening and closing of files in subroutines FREER and PACER, if set to 1.
CNTRL(40)	:	Suppresses analog output of just acquired paced run data to terminal, if set to 1.
CNTRL(41)	:	100*Factor to vary size in X-direction of a drawing.
CNTRL(42)	:	100*Factor to vary size in Y-direction of a drawing.
CNTRL(50)	:	Indicates the son program to be scheduled and the subroutine to be called therefrom. 01 ... Schedule TXC01 and call ABSRV 02 ... " " " " CALIB 03 ... " " " " FREER 04 ... " " " " PACER 05 ... Schedule TXC02 and call COMB 06 ... " " " " STDY 07 ... Schedule TXC03 and call CHECK 08 ... " " " " CHNGE 09 ... Schedule REDAB 10 ... Schedule REDCO 11 ... Schedule REDST.
CNTRL(61)	:	Number of S/V controller #I.
CNTRL(62)	:	Number of S/V controller #II.
CNTRL(63)	:	Number of S/V controller #III.
CNTRL(64)	:	Number of S/V controller #IV.
CNTRL(65)	:	Number of S/V controller #V.
CNTRL(71)	:	LU# of scanner #1.
CNTRL(72)	:	LU# of scanner #2.

CNTRL(212)	:	Accounting variable subroutine ABSRV: output page #.
CNTRL(213)	:	" " " ABSRV: current file #.
CNTRL(214)	:	" " " CALIB: output page #.
CNTRL(215)	:	" " " CALIB: current file #.
CNTRL(216)	:	" " " FREER: output page #.
CNTRL(217)	:	" " " FREER: current file #.
CNTRL(218)	:	" " " PACER: output page #.
CNTRL(219)	:	" " " PACER: current file #.
CNTRL(221)	:	Blade pair (1 - 9), if Pacer is operated in Mode 2.
CNTRL(222)	:	Start count for data acquisition using Pacer encode.
CNTRL(223)	:	Increment for data acquisition using Pacer encode.
CNTRL(224)	:	Stop count for data acquisition using Pacer encode.
CNTRL(225)	:	# of repetitions at each location in blade passage.
CNTRL(230)	:	Total # of high speed data acquisitions either in free or in paced run mode to be taken.
CNTRL(231)	:	A/D input channel for KULITE type 'A' probe.
CNTRL(232)	:	" " " " " " 'B' probe.
CNTRL(235)	:	" " " " wall KULITE K6.
CNTRL(236)	:	" " " " " " K7.
CNTRL(237)	:	" " " " " " K8.
CNTRL(238)	:	" " " " " " K8.5.
CNTRL(239)	:	" " " " " " K9.
CNTRL(240)	:	" " " " " " K9.5.
CNTRL(241)	:	" " " " " " K10.
CNTRL(242)	:	" " " " " " K10.5.
CNTRL(243)	:	" " " " " " K11.
CNTRL(244)	:	" " " " " " K12.
CNTRL(245)	:	" " " " " " K13.
CNTRL(246)	:	" " " " " " K14.
CNTRL(249)	:	Character used for analog display in subroutine PICTR.
CNTRL(250)	:	# of multiples of 10ms for S/V controller time delay.
CNTRL(251)	:	Total # of free run measurements (max. 1664).

A.4. PACED DATA ARRAY

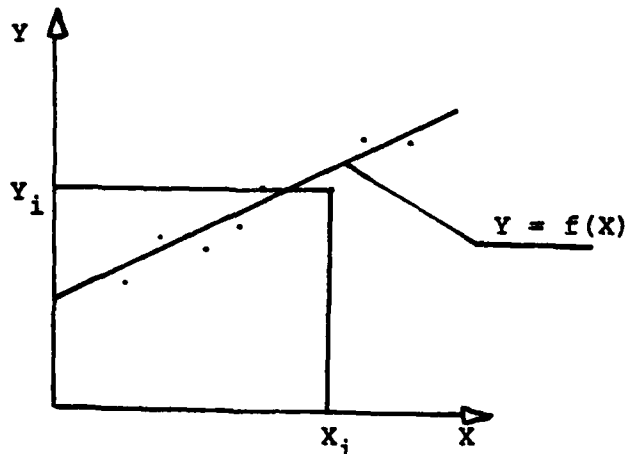


one multi record data file

Copy available to DTIC does not
permit fully legible reproduction

add 8 of record
- (comp 6) + 1

APPENDIX B. LINEAR APPROXIMATION BY
METHOD OF LEAST SQUARES



Data: X_i and Y_i ; $i = 1, \dots, \text{NPNTSI}$

Equation: $Y = C_1 + C_2 \cdot X$

Difference for Each Data Point: $R_i = Y_i - f(X_i)$; $i = 1, \dots, \text{NPNTSI}$

Sum of Squares of Differences: $R = \sum_{i=1}^{\text{NPNTSI}} R_i^2 = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{\text{NPNTSI}} Y_i - (C_1 + C_2 \cdot X_i) \right]^2$

The value of R depends on the values of the coefficients C_1 and C_2 . In order to determine a minimum value for R , the expression for R is partially differentiated with respect to C_1 and C_2 and the two derivatives are equated to zero. Differentiating,

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial C_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{\text{NPNTSI}} 2 \cdot [Y_i - (C_1 + C_2 \cdot X_i)] \cdot (-1)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial C_2} = \sum_{i=1}^{NPNTSI} 2 \cdot [Y_i - (C_1 + C_2 \cdot X_i)] \cdot (-X_i)$$

Setting each expression to zero,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{NPNTSI} (Y_i - C_1 - C_2 \cdot X_i) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{NPNTSI} (Y_i \cdot X_i - C_1 \cdot X_i - C_2 \cdot X_i^2) = 0$$

This gives two equations in which C_1 and C_2 are the only unknowns. Omitting the limits of summation for simplicity,

$$\sum C_1 + \sum C_2 X_i = \sum Y_i$$

$$\sum C_1 X_i + \sum C_2 X_i^2 = \sum Y_i \cdot X_i$$

or, in matrix notation (note that C_1 and C_2 are constants)

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sum X_i & \sum X_i^2 \\ \sum X_i & \sum X_i^2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sum Y_i \\ \sum Y_i X_i \end{vmatrix}$$

or

$$A \cdot C = B$$

The components of the matrix C are obtained using

$$a_{11} = NPNTSI$$

$$a_{12} = a_{21} = \sum X_i$$

$$a_{22} = \sum X_i^2$$

$$b_1 = \sum Y_i$$

$$b_2 = \sum Y_i \cdot X_i$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{a_{22}b_1 - a_{12}b_2}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{a_{11}b_2 - a_{12}b_1}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\sum X_i^2 \cdot \sum Y_i - \sum X_i \cdot \sum (Y_i X_i)}{NPNTSI \cdot \sum X_i^2 - (\sum X_i)^2}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{NPNTSI \cdot \sum (Y_i \cdot X_i) - \sum X_i \cdot \sum Y_i}{NPNTSI \cdot \sum X_i^2 - (\sum X_i)^2}$$

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